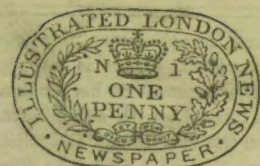


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

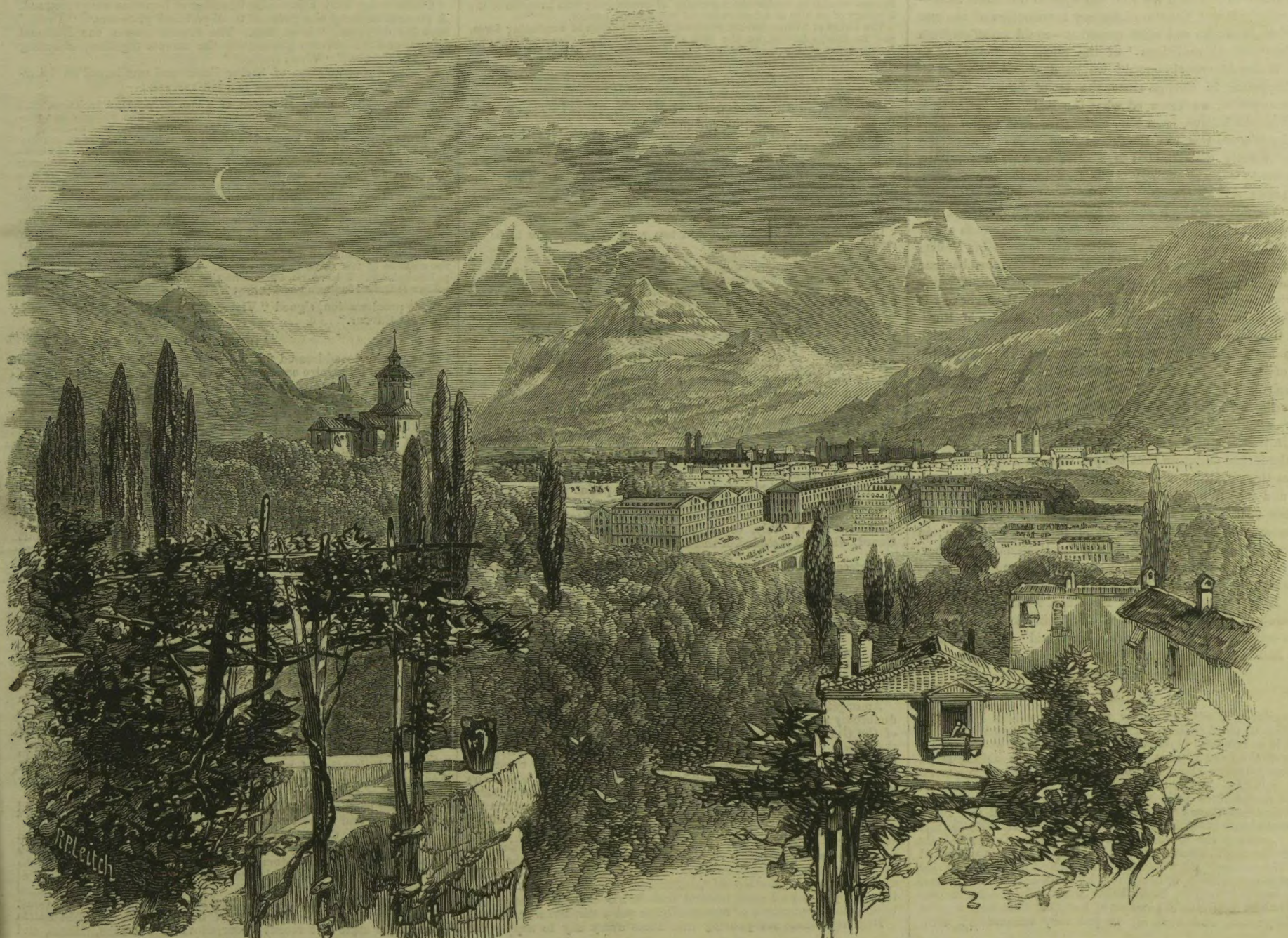
## THE THREE MANIFESTOS.

THE three Powers who are the principals in the wicked war that has at length burst over Italy have severally appealed to the public opinion of Europe for support or justification. The other great Power, which may be considered an accessory both before and after the fact, has not yet spoken—except it be through the mouth of Prince Gortschakoff, not to deny the "Treaty," but to admit an "Agreement," between France and Russia. But on that point we shall have more to say hereafter. Our present purpose is with the manifestos of Sardinia, Austria, and France, and with the arguments by which they severally seek to propitiate the public opinion of the civilised world. Public opinion is so great a force in itself, that not even Austria or France, each with at least half a million of armed men at its command, can afford to set it at naught. The tribunal to which they have appealed shall judge them. Whatever be the present success or failure of either power, and whatever may be the actual and possible complications of the unholy struggle, PUBLIC OPINION will, in the long run, prove itself stronger than the man—whomsoever he may be, who premeditated and prearranged the appeal to arms, and will judge him accordingly.

We begin with Sardinia, the smallest of the three. The King addresses himself to his people through his army, and declares at

the outset that Austria has invaded Piedmont for no other reasons than because in that territory "liberty reigns with order," because "not force but concord and affection between Sovereign and people rule the State," and because "the cries of suffering, of oppressed, Italy there find a hearing." These are the sole reasons given by Victor Emmanuel, who, like the Emperors of France and Austria, is his own General on this occasion, for the conduct which he has pursued in a complication that threatens to involve all Europe. But are these reasons the only ones? And, what is more to the purpose, are they in themselves true, as far as they go? Is there no desire to annex Lombardy and Venice to the circumscribed dominions of Sardinia to account for the part which this Sovereign of a third-rate European kingdom has played in Italy since the year 1848? If there be a cry of suffering from oppressed Italy, does not the cry come from Rome as well as from Milan? And is it not a French army which has perpetuated Papal misrule and Roman suffering ever since the defeat of Garibaldi, who so nearly won the freedom of Rome, and consequently of all Italy? The King of Sardinia may deceive his own soldiers and his own people by an appeal *ad captandum* so weak as this; but he cannot deceive the conscience of Europe. History will in due time deal with his proclamation as it deserves, and stamp it with that indelible brand which kings cannot evade or buy off, though they may escape other punishment.

The Emperor of Austria, unlike the King of Sardinia, addresses his manifesto to his people and not to his army. This is of itself a point in his favour; and the manner as well as matter of his argument stands in favourable contrast with that of his enemy. Of course he does not and cannot attempt to justify his possession of Lombardy and Venice, or the mode in which he governed them. It is alike the misfortune of Austria, of Italy, and of Europe, that the Great Powers acquiesced in 1815 in any settlement which confirmed the possession of those provinces to an alien race so hated in Italy as are the "Tedeschi"—a word that in the mouth of an Italian expresses more abhorrence and contempt than any other which his luxuriant vocabulary can supply. When it is remembered that the Emperor is in possession of these Provinces by treaty, and by the moral support which Europe finds it its interest as well as its duty to give to public law, the facts and the arguments of Francis Joseph are alike incontrovertible. Sardinia has for "a series of years" committed "inimical acts" against the "integrity of the realm placed by God under the care of the Emperor of Austria." Sardinia has notoriously carried on an agitation "against the peace," if not against "the welfare," of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; and Austria *did* accept willingly the mediation of friendly Powers, and agreed to the conditions proposed by Lord Cowley on the part of Great Britain—"conditions calculated to bring about a true



TURIN, THE SEAT OF THE SARDINIAN MONARCHY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



sincere, and durable peace." Austria in this manifesto stands upon high ground. There is no argument brought against her for the misgovernment of her Italian provinces which could not have been brought with equal force against the British Government when the late Daniel O'Connell threatened the Repeal of the Union if at that time any European Power had wickedly endeavoured to thrust itself into the quarrel, or if any great Emperor had desired Ireland as ardently as Sardinia longs for Lombardy. While Victor Emmanuel talks to his army of "glory," telling them "to adorn their banners with fresh laurels," and urging them to "maintain and increase their fame as valiant soldiers," Francis Joseph declares that "war is the scourge of mankind;" "that he sees with sorrow the lives and properties of thousands of his subjects imperilled," and boldly declares "that the guilt of the present struggle lies not so much with the people and the factions as with men who sit upon thrones." The concluding paragraph of the Austrian manifesto is of ominous import, and will touch the heart of all Germany, where the remembrance of French domination, as attempted and partially realised in the wars of the first Napoleon, is as hateful to all classes of the people as the name of an Austrian ever was in Italy.

The Emperor of the French, on leaving Paris to assume the command of the army of Italy, addresses himself to his people and his army. No exception can be taken to the manifesto for want of explicitness. Napoleon III. throws the whole blame of the war upon Austria, and would lead the world to believe that, if the Austrians had not invaded Piedmontese soil by the passage of the Ticino, peace might still be preserved. But when we remember that it was France and Russia who defeated and rendered of no avail the mission of Lord Cowley, to the terms proposed by whom France acceded one day and refused compliance on another, it is difficult to accept the Emperor's statement as an accurate one. In other respects the manifesto is a bold avowal of a bold policy, which, if successful, will change the face of Continental Europe. Austria must be driven from Italy; Italy must be free from the Alps to the shores of the Adriatic; France does not enter the country to foment disorder or to disturb the power of the Holy Father; moderation has hitherto been the rule of the Emperor's conduct, but now energy becomes his first duty; when France draws the sword it is not to govern, but to free; the French enter upon the classic ground of Italy, rendered illustrious by so many victories, to seek the footsteps of their fathers; the Emperor wishes to make no conquest, but is firmly determined to maintain his national and traditional policy;—such are a few of the principal allegations and avowals of this remarkable document. We have but to change the name of Italy to that of Rhineland or Belgium, and all the arguments about national and traditional policy, and the classic ground rendered illustrious by victories and the footsteps of a bygone race of French soldiers, would be equally appropriate in the Emperor's mouth, and equally unsatisfactory to Europe.

But the Emperor's manifesto, strong as it is, and unmistakable on every point, is to be read not only by its own light, but by that afforded in the circular issued a few days previously to the diplomatic agents of France at the several Courts of Europe, and signed by Count Walewski. Could we shut our eyes to notorious facts—could we utterly forget the unsatisfactory termination of the war in the Crimea, and who and what caused it—could we efface from history the "ancient traditions" of the house of Bonaparte, to which M. Walewski appeals—could we be deaf and blind to all that has happened in Europe since the 1st of January last, and wipe out everything we know of what is called "the Napoleonic idea"—we might believe, from the statements and arguments of this circular, France was the Lamb and Austria the Wolf of the fable. So utterly disinterested is France in this dispute—so hostile is she to war—so entirely is she agreed with Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and all Germany—Austria excepted—on the principles of a pacification which should secure the freedom and the independence of Italy;—so smooth, so fair, and so much above board are all the views, ideas, interests, and actions of France (according to Count Walewski), that, if all he states be true the war would be quenched immediately. Seen from the French point of view, Austria can have no allies; and the Emperor of the French, the saviour and guardian of order, the defender of European law, the staunch friend of liberty in Italy (but not in France), merely crosses the Alps to secure to Europe the inestimable blessings of peace. The Emperor repudiates increase of territory, but not increase of "influence" and "glory"; and is especially anxious to prove to the world that France has not degenerated. In other words, that she can gain victories and acquire "glory" in the days of the third Napoleon as in those of the first. Alas for the insane ambition that tempts men to strive for such "glory" as this, and that causes them to risk life, fortune, honour, dynasty, and one of the most splendid thrones in the world, on the chances of a conflict that must inevitably stir up every jealousy, passion, and animosity that exists in this hemisphere; in which the Kings will be on one side and the People on the other, and amid which the voice of Destiny murmurs in under tone, but in accents not to be mistaken, that a new Europe must supersede the old! Little thought the first Napoleon what was to come of the march to Moscow! Napoleon the Third knows as little what is to come of his march over the Alps, and of his sympathy with that Italian race which gave the world the Bonapartes.

#### TURIN.

On the capital of Piedmont nearly the whole public interest of Europe at this moment centres. This seat of the Sardinian Monarchy is situated in a beautiful plain on the Po, which at this point receives the waters of the Dora Riparia. The town is of an oblong form, and its circumference about four miles. The streets are in general wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and running in direct lines from one extremity of the city to the other, and many of them are embellished with piazzas at the sides. The principal square near the centre of the town ranks, both for size and beauty, among the most elegant in Europe. On one of its sides stands the Royal Palace, and on the other three are erected arcades. The material of which most of the public buildings are constructed is rich marble, of every vein and colour. The Cathedral is an antique Gothic edifice, remarkable principally for its marble cupola. The city possesses a number of beautiful churches, most of them of large size, and built of, or profusely ornamented with,

marble. The University contains a court surrounded with arcades, the whole covered with inscriptions and ancient bas-reliefs. It was instituted in the fifteenth century. Altogether Turin is a beautiful city, worthy of the pleasant land in which it is situated, and one cannot help regretting that there is every prospect of its being again subjected to the casualties of war—a calamity which it has more than once undergone during the present century.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

##### DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA.

On Tuesday the following manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon—a proclamation to the French people—was posted on the walls of Paris:—

Austria, by ordering the entry of her army into the territories of the King of Sardinia, our ally, has declared war against us. She thus violates treaties and justice, and menaces our frontiers. All the great Powers have protested against this act of aggression. Piedmont, having accepted the conditions which ought to have ensured peace, only asks, what can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is because Austria has driven matters to such an extremity that her dominion must either extend to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic—for every corner of Italy which remains independent endangers the power of Austria.

Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct, but now energy becomes my first duty. France must now to arms, and resolutely tell Europe—"I wish not for conquest, but am determined firmly to maintain my national and traditional policy. I observe treaties on condition that they are not violated against me. I respect the territories and the rights of neutral Powers; but I boldly avow my sympathies with a people whose history is mingled with our own, and who now groan under foreign oppression."

France has shown her hatred of anarchy. Her will was to give me power sufficiently strong to reduce into subjection abettors of disorder and the incorrigible members of old factions, who are incessantly seeking concluding compacts with our enemies; but she has not for that purpose abandoned her civilising character. Her natural allies have always been those who desire the amelioration of the human race; and when she draws the sword it is not to govern, but to free. The object, then, of this war is to restore Italy to herself, not to impose upon her a change of masters; and we shall then have upon our frontiers a friendly people, who will owe to us their independence. We do not enter Italy to foment disorder, or to disturb the power of the Holy Father, whom we replaced upon his throne, but to remove from him this foreign pressure, which burdens the whole peninsula, and to help to establish there order based upon lawful, satisfied interests. In fine, then, we enter this classic ground, rendered illustrious by so many victories, to seek the footsteps of our fathers. God grant that we may be worthy of them. I am about to place myself at the head of the army. I leave in France the Empress and my son. Seconded by the experience and the enlightenment of the Emperor's last surviving brother, she will understand how to show herself worthy of the grandeur of her mission. I confide them to the valour of the army which remains in France to keep watch upon our frontiers and to protect our homes. I confide them to the patriotism of the National Guard. I confide them, in a word, to the entire people, who will encircle them with that affection and devotedness of which I daily receive so many proofs. Courage, then, and union! Our country is again about to show the world that she has not degenerated. Providence will bless our efforts, for that cause is holy in the eyes of God which rests on justice, humanity, love of country, and independence.

The following communication was made to the Corps Legislatif on Tuesday through Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

Gentlemen,—I have already had the honour of presenting to the Legislative Body a statement of the negotiations which had been carried on by the different Powers up to the moment when Austria, separating her policy from that of other Cabinets, took the resolution of sending an ultimatum to Sardinia, asserting her intention of having recourse to arms if her demands were not satisfied.

The Government of the Emperor would not allow the Court of Austria to remain in ignorance of its views at this juncture, and the representatives of his Majesty at Vienna have, since the 26th of last month, informed the Austrian Government that if its troops crossed the Piedmontese frontier France would be under the necessity of considering this invasion of the territory of an ally as a declaration of war against herself.

The Court of Vienna having persisted in its intention of employing force, and its troops having, on the 29th ult., entered Sardinian territory, the Emperor commands me to inform the Legislative Body of this act, by which Austria has brought on war between herself and France.

According to the *Courrier de Paris* this announcement was received with loud and repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The Austrian Ambassador, M. de Hubner, quitted Paris on Wednesday.

The following projects of law have been presented to the Corps Legislatif, namely:—For opening for the Minister of War a credit of ninety millions, for the levy of the military class of 1859, which is not, however, in any case to be called in before January, 1860.

The Corps Legislatif will be prorogued on the 21st of May.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning contains the following decrees:—

1. The engagement of volunteers for two years' service is now to be accepted.
2. The second decree authorises the supply of substitutes for military service by administrative means, with a premium of 2000fr. for seven years.
3. The loan of 500,000,000fr. is to be contracted by national subscription. It will be a 3 per cent loan at 60.50, with interest from December last; or a 4½ per cent loan issued at 90, with interest payable from March last. The instalments are to be paid as follows:—One tenth at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in eighteen monthly calls. The minimum subscription to be taken is ten francs, which subscription alone will be allotted in full.

The Minister of Finance states in his report accompanying this decree that the condition of the public treasury is most favourable, and that the resources at his disposal would allow him, without encroaching upon funds necessary for usual current services, to devote more than 300,000,000fr. to war expenses.

A circular of Count Walewski, dated April 27, was published in the *Moniteur* of Sunday. The circular recalls the efforts towards peace made by England, Russia, and Prussia, and facilitated by France, and then mentions the Austrian summons to Piedmont, and the protest of the three Powers. It then explains why France has been obliged to take a decided part.

The following is given as a statement of the effective force of the French army in Italy, or on the move towards it. The Imperial Guard, which is included in this statement, has not yet left Paris:—

Thirteen divisions of infantry, comprising fifty-two regiments	65,000
Seven divisions of cavalry, consisting of twenty-eight regiments	25,000
Forty batteries of artillery (240 guns)	8,000
Thirteen companies of sappers and miners	2,600
Military train and commissariat, say	3,000
Total	127,000

A correspondent, writing from Algiers, says a telegram was received there on Tuesday week:—"General Macmahon to embark with 11,000 Zouaves for Genoa direct." Troops left Wednesday, 27th, on board the *Ville de Paris* and another man-of-war."

Amongst the people the war is stated to be decidedly and undoubtedly popular. "I never saw," says the Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*, "so much fraternisation between the troops and the people. Conscripts, substitutes, soldiers, and *ouvriers* are tripping and rolling about together on all sides. The 'blouse' might be seen in every cabaret treating 'the red breeches' before he marched. Italy and Milan are familiarised to the French mind with military triumphs, and evidently present themselves under a far more tempting aspect to the soldier than the plains of the Crimea."

A subscription is being organised to aid the departure of Italian volunteers. One club has raised £800. Ristori acted on Tuesday night for the benefit of an employé of the Italian Opera who gives up his business to join the army. Even the *Sidde* exclaims "that now there is no question of parties and political differences: one thing only is to be looked to, and that is the cause of France sustaining the most sacred of causes. This is not a war, but a crusade!"

New regiments are pouring into Paris every day to supply the

place of those which are gone. At one time the capital was so denuded that there were no sentinels at many of the usual posts, and the gendarmerie was doing duty almost alone.

The Empress Eugénie on Wednesday completed her thirty-third year.

The Imperial reception at the Tuileries on Tuesday evening was most numerous and brilliantly attended. All the high functionaries, and the members of the Senate, Council of State, and Legislative Body, were present.

##### SARDINIA.

The actual news from the seat of war is scanty. Conveyed by telegrams not always to be relied on, and often contradictory, it is difficult to arrive with implicit confidence at the real state of affairs. After several premonitory reports there appears, however, to be no doubt that on Friday last the Austrian army concentrated at Pavia crossed the Ticino from Lombardy, entering the Piedmontese territory in three bodies; one body passing through Gravelloona to the south-east of Novara; a second, taking the road through Abbiate Grasso, penetrated during the night to Casale; and a third disembarked on Sunday morning at Stresa and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore. The *corps d'armée* which entered by Gravelloona, a small town between Vigevano and Vespolate, consists of twenty battalions and eight batteries of cannon. At half-past eleven on Saturday the advanced posts were at Vespolate, in the province of Novara, and a still more numerous *corps d'armée* is on its march from Vigevano by Mortara.

The Austrians have occupied Lutra, Palanza, and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore, the Sardinians retreating on their approach. The Austrians seized several Sardinian vessels on the Lago. The telegraph lines to Switzerland have been cut by them.

On the previous Tuesday the Sardinian troops quitted Pallanza, on the Lago Maggiore, and retired to Sesia. The province of Novara was also abandoned. On Monday evening it was announced at Turin that the Austrians had occupied Vercelli, and that General Gyulai had imposed on the town of Novara the demand for a heavy contribution of provisions and forage, under pain, in case of non-compliance, of a fine of five times the value of the supply required.

General Gyulai announced on Tuesday that the army had advanced without any serious combat as far as Cambio and Cozzo. The headquarters were, on the evening of the 2nd, at Lomello.

The following official bulletin was published at Turin on Wednesday:—"The Austrians constructed bridges yesterday evening over the two branches of the Po in the direction of Tortona. The enemy has everywhere levied heavy contributions on the Sardinian population."

On the same day another official bulletin of the army was published to the following effect:—"Yesterday the enemy commenced a cannonade from the direction of Valenza, but without effect. From Cambio the enemy advanced towards Sala, on the left bank of the Po. Another advance was also made towards Trino. An ineffectual attempt was made by the Austrians to cross the Po below Frassinetto. On our side twenty men were killed and wounded."

On entering the Piedmontese territory, General Gyulai published a proclamation, in which he states that the Piedmontese shall be treated with the greatest consideration; Austria appearing there "solely to combat the turbulent party which attacks the rights of Austria and of the other Italian States; a party feeble in numbers, strong only by audacity, and which prevents the voice of the true Piedmontese people from being heard."

The French have been pouring in troops at Genoa till the numbers on Monday reached 40,000, including 15,000 Imperial Guards, who were received with much enthusiasm. French troops are also arriving at Susa, crossing the Alps by Mont Cenis. For some days they were impeded by the snow blocking up the pass, and 4000 workmen were employed to clear it. General Bonat, who was posted at this point, died suddenly on Saturday of apoplexy. Other troops have reached Turin, where the French Generals Neil and Canrobert had been in consultation with the King, and visiting the line of the River Dora, on which side it was reported 60,000 troops would be required to cover the city. On Sunday a considerable number of troops moved towards Alessandria, and the King left to take the command.

On Saturday last the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies was prorogued. A general amnesty was granted to all political prisoners. "Turin," says the despatch, "is en fête. The French troops, the National Guard, and the citizens promenade the streets together, shouting 'Vive la France!' 'Vive l'Italie!'"

A second proclamation of Victor Emmanuel was issued on Saturday last, of which the following is a full analysis:—

Austria, while making profession of a love of peace, attacks us, and refuses the jurisdiction of an European Congress. She violates her promises made to England; she asks us to reduce our army, and to abandon the brave volunteers who have flocked from all parts of Italy to defend the sacred flag of Italian independence. I confide the Government to my well-beloved cousin, and I resume my sword. The valiant troops of the Emperor Napoleon, my generous ally, will fight for liberty and justice side by side with us. Peoples of Italy, Austria attacks Piedmont for having defended the cause of our common country in the Councils of Europe, and because she has not been deaf to your cries of anguish. Austria now openly tears up those treaties which she has never herself observed. The Italian nation is this day already free in point of right, and I may now conscientiously accomplish the vow I made upon the tomb of my august father. Let us confide in Providence, in our union, in the valour of Italian soldiers, and in the alliance of the noble French nation. Let us rely upon the justice of public opinion. I have no other ambition than that of being the first soldier of Italian independence. *Viva Italia!*

This proclamation, signed "Victor Emmanuel," is countersigned "Count Cavour."

##### AUSTRIA.

The manifesto addressed by the Emperor of Austria to the entire population of his empire commences with these words:—"I have given orders to my brave and faithful army to put an end to the attacks which a neighbouring State, Sardinia, has been for several years past in the habit of making upon the undoubted rights of my crown and the integrity of the empire confided to me by Divine Providence." It goes on to say that, in spite of the generosity and good intentions of which Austria has given so many proofs during the last ten years, the hostility of Piedmont has continually augmented, and has recently displayed itself in a most especial manner by extreme agitation and revolutionary propaganda. The manifesto alludes to the efforts of diplomacy to bring about an arrangement, adding that the refusal of Piedmont to agree to a disarmament has rendered an appeal to arms necessary. It speaks of the horrors of war, but says that the Monarch must repress the impulses of his heart when honour and duty call upon him to march, when an armed enemy is upon his frontiers united with all those subversive parties whose object is to appropriate the Austrian States of Italy to themselves, and when the Sovereign of France meddles, under frivolous pretext, with the affairs of the Italian peninsula, is sending troops to the succour of our enemy, and when many detachments of his army have already crossed the Sardinian frontier. After an impassioned appeal to the patriotism of Austria, the manifesto concludes in these words:—"We hope not to remain isolated in this contest. The soil on which we are about to fight is steeped in the blood of our brothers of Germany; that country was conquered as a German rampart, and has been maintained as such to this day. It was always upon that ground that the most dangerous enemies of Germany commenced their attempts to destroy its internal power."

The Government has followed up its manifesto announcing the Imperial declaration of war by addressing to the Governments of Europe notes explaining the reasons which have induced the Emperor to commence war.

An order of the day to the army by the Emperor was published on Saturday, and numerous military promotions were made.

The *Austrian Correspondence* gives an account of the present state of affairs, and states that the negotiations have failed because France, at the last hour, demanded the admission of Piedmont into the Congress. Austria had accepted the proposed mediation of England, but France refused it. The *Austrian Correspondence* further mentions the entry of the French troops into Piedmont, which it declares to be a violation of neutral territory. The article goes on to state the recent occurrences in Florence, Massa, and



Carrara, where provisional Governments have been established, and concludes thus: "Austria, faithful to her mission in the political world, has drawn the sword to defend the rights which treaties have given her, and to maintain the independence of European States."

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Saturday published the following financial decrees:—

1. The income-tax of the third class is to be retained by the payment-office immediately upon the interest on the public funds being paid.
2. A loan of two hundred million florins is ordered, but, as the contract is for the present impossible, the National Bank will advance two-thirds of the nominal value of the loan in new notes.
3. The third decree releases the National Bank for the present from the obligation to meet their notes by specie payments.
4. The fourth decree orders that the duties and certain excise dues must for the future be paid in silver or in payable coupons of the National Loan.

The *Austrian Correspondence* of Sunday contains the following:—

On account of the concentration of the civil and military powers, now become necessary, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is, till further orders, discharged from his mission of Governor-General of Lombardy and Venice. The Commander-in-Chief, General Gyulai, is intrusted with the functions of Governor-General, and during his absence from Milan the General of Cavalry (Walmoden) is appointed his deputy. For the management of civil affairs certain citizens are appointed to assist the Deputy-Governor, and to represent the Commander-in-Chief.

By a despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday, we learn that the official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a note of Count Walewski to the French Ambassador, M. de Banneville, dated the 29th of April, and a note of M. de Banneville to Count Buol, dated the 2nd of May, by which diplomatic relations between France and Austria are broken off. The Austrian Ambassador at Paris, M. de Hubner, was therefore instructed by telegraph the day before yesterday to quit Paris. Numerous patriotic addresses to the Emperor have been signed. The French Ambassador has left Vienna.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has arrived in Vienna. He refuses to abdicate, and waits for Austria to take him back again once more to Florence.

The Danish Ambassador to the Court of Vienna has given a denial to the report that a treaty of alliance had been concluded between France and Denmark.

#### EXPLANATIONS BY AUSTRIA TO THE FEDERAL DIET.

An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet was held on Monday, at which the Austrian Ambassador explained the reasons which had induced the Emperor to order the advance of his troops into Sardinia. The Austrian Ambassador's communication was then submitted by the Diet to the committee for the management of military affairs.

#### THE REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FLORENCE, April 28.

The revolution in Tuscany took place yesterday morning, April 27—a revolution bloodless, spontaneous, and almost joyful, like a closing day of Carnival. On Easter Sunday the Grand Duke, with his family and Court, attended mass at the cathedral, accompanied by crowds of (apparently) peaceful and sight-loving citizens. Never did the Grand Duchess carry her head more insolently high—even the poor old Duke himself seemed to have become inspired with some spark of dignity. Whether they had faith in their Tuscan soldiers or in the support of Austria is best known to themselves. In any case they leaned on a broken reed. Crownless, despised, and dishonoured, they are travelling posthaste across the Tuscan frontier.

Before entering on the question of the events of yesterday, it will be well to go back a few days and trace the rise and progress of the Tuscan revolution so (as yet) happily and tranquilly brought about.

At twelve o'clock on every day of the year it is the custom for one of the military bands to salute the Royal family in front of the Pitti Palace. Numbers of ladies and gentlemen and others usually assemble to hear the music. About two weeks ago a number of suspicious-looking individuals were seen standing in front of the palace while the band was performing, having very much the appearance of peasants and of gendarmes disguised, and who seemed to wait a signal from the windows of the palace. The signal not having been given, the aforesaid persons quietly dispersed. In the evening the talk in the cafés was of these mysterious individuals, and a report spread that they were men from the country, dressed up as citizens, and employed by the Grand Duke to get up a demonstration. Now, it must be allowed that it is a strange thing for an Autocrat to bribe men to cry down despotism. Still more strange is it that a people should by one accord have had the perspicuity to see through an imposition so cunningly contrived. The populace saw in this nothing more nor less than a snare to entangle them into a premature disturbance, and so give the Government an excuse to introduce the Austrians once more into the Tuscan territory. On the following day an immense crowd assembled in front of the Pitti Palace. The individuals who had created so much suspicion on the previous day had found means to mingle themselves with the populace, and on the termination of the National Anthem a cry of "Down with Despotism!" "Viva la Costituzione!" was raised by some hundred or two voices. The shout, however, found no echo. The crowd dispersed amidst universal laughter.

So ended the first of the many tricks to which Government now resort to introduce the Austrian troops. Without lingering on minor points I pass on to the afternoon of Monday, the day after the last appearance of the Grand Duke in public, and two days prior to the outbreak of the revolution.

On the afternoon of the day in question handbills were privately circulated warning the people to maintain the peace, to respect the troops, and to conduct themselves as wise and moderate patriots. "The time is close at hand," said one of the bills. "Have patience till then, brothers, patriots, and fellow-citizens. When the hour arrives Italy will call her children." Later in the day papers of a more decided nature appeared, and among others one which reminded the people of the perfidy of Leopold II. in 1848. This bulletin concluded with the words, "Liberty!" "Italy!" "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" Other handbills were circulated announcing an approaching fraternisation between the populace and the military. "Our soldiers," affirmed these bulletins, "are Italians, not Austrians!" Towards evening the Via Calzainole (the grand thoroughfare joining the Piazza del Duomo with the Piazza Gran del Duca) became the scene of a commotion and excitement unknown since the days of the Carnival. The shops were closed long before the usual hour, and the cafés swarmed with angry and gesticulating groups. The Austrian General chose this unfortunate period for parading the streets on foot, in full uniform. Much to his disgust, no doubt, he was saluted by hisses and cries of derision. The foolhardy man, turning round upon the populace, treated them with such words as "Dogs!" "Rabble!" and other offensive terms, and narrowly escaped with a whole skin.

On the following day, namely, Tuesday, April 26, a large concourse of citizens assembled in the Piazza Maria Antonia (now Piazza dell'Indipendenza) to deliberate on the prospects of the war, and the side which the Grand Duke was likely to take in the impending struggle. For some time past a report had prevailed that, in order to avoid declaring himself against Austria, the Grand Duke was willing to abdicate in favour of either of his two sons, Ferdinand and Carlo, who, having personally taken no oath of subservience to the Court of Vienna, could with more propriety embrace the cause of Italian independence. The report turned out to be untrue. Another piece of news had been scattered (and had even reached the English papers) stating that the Archduke Carlo was an avowed Liberal; that his strongest sympathies were on the side of Italian independence; that on the day his father decided for Austria this boiling-over enthusiast would desert to the side of Piedmont, with the Tuscan army at his heels. People went even so far as to say that the generous young man had actually on two different occasions expressed this determination in face of the Grand Duke, his father, and had only been withheld by main force from carrying his resolution into effect. Within the week the Florentines had an opportunity to judge of the veracity of these statements. Certain it is that at the present moment there is not a name more detested in Tuscany than that of Archduke Carlo.

But to return from this (I hope pardonable) digression. The populace assembled in the Piazza Maria Antonia lost no time in reducing to order the few malcontents who on such occasions are sure to find their way into a crowd. All attempts at disturbance were instantly checked, and that with such admirable promptitude as must for ever redound to the credit of the Florentine population. Without the assistance of gendarmes—without even a leader or chief of any description—a huge crowd swayed into an attitude of tranquillity and respectability. And all this while the great question of Italian independence was burning at the heart's core of every man, woman, and child! It was patriotism that, with its invisible presence, refined the rude, soothed the uproarious, lent a grace even to the most uncomely—inspiring unthinking mobs with earnestness, sobriety, and good conduct; and placing a sort of legitimate guarantee upon a certainly (in a general point of view) not very lawful public meeting. The handbills of the day before had not been read in vain:—"The fate of Italy must be decided on the battle-field; the shout of victory is not the yelling of the public square (Hurli della piazza). And it must be noticed that all this occurred while not a movement had been made by the military or the municipal force to interfere with the movements of the people. Men said what they liked, did what they liked, in every sense of the terms.

More in my next.

In our town edition last week we announced that the determination of the troops and population of Tuscany to join Sardinia had produced a bloodless revolution. On Wednesday week the Grand Duke was urged by the chief officers of his army and the principal inhabitants to declare in favour of Sardinia or to abdicate. He refused to adopt either course, and resolved to quit his dominions and leave his subjects to do whatever they pleased. The Duke is now at Vienna, waiting for Austrian troops to take him back to Florence. The official *Piedmontese Gazette* published on Monday an account of the late events in Tuscany, drawing the conclusion that they prove the unanimity of feeling entertained by the population for the cause of national independence. The King of Sardinia has accepted the military dictatorship of Tuscany solely to facilitate the co-operation of the Tuscans in the war of independence, and also to protect public order. The Sardinians in Venice have placed themselves under the protection of the Russian Consulate. A despatch from Florence says that the Provisional Government installed in the name of Victor Emmanuel carries on its business regularly. The country is perfectly tranquil. A steamer from Genoa brings the text of a proclamation addressed to the Tuscan army, inviting it to await the signal of Piedmont to march in a compact body, 12,000 strong, to her aid. A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in the Romagna. At a review held at Florence the troops, the people, and a number of volunteers from Romagna who were passing through, shouted out "Down with Austria!" "Piedmont for ever!" The whole mass then wanted to proceed to Leghorn, but were persuaded to wait for the signal from Piedmont. General Ulloa has arrived at Florence, to take the command of the troops in the name of the King of Piedmont. The Mayor of Leghorn has issued a proclamation, in which he says that Tuscany will be governed provisionally and during the war by a Piedmontese Commissioner, but preserving its local government.

#### PARMA.

A revolution and a counter-revolution, both as bloodless as that at Tuscany, have taken place in the Duchy of Parma. A public manifestation was made on Sunday last in front of the Ducal Palace. The officers of the army demanded, in the name of the troops, to make common cause with Piedmont. The Duchess, therefore, named a Council of Regency, and left the city with her family. No disturbance took place, nor any breach of public order. The Regency did not last twenty-four hours. A Provisional Government was formed, and put itself into communication with the Piedmontese Commissioner.

A despatch from Paris on Wednesday evening informs us that a counter-revolution by the troops has taken place at Parma in favour of the Ducal Government. The Regency by the Ministers has been re-established. This was effected without collision.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS AT ROME.

Accounts from Rome, dated Tuesday evening, state that on Easter Sunday, after the Papal benediction bestowed on the people and the French and Pontifical troops, the crowd saluted General Guyon and the Duke de Grammont with cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive l'Italie!" The following evening the manifestation was renewed in front of the palace of the Duke de Grammont. Mr. Reuter's advices inform us that a proclamation has been issued by General Guyon recommending the inhabitants to remain tranquil, disapproving of any manifestations even of a pacific nature, and reminding the populace that the assembling of street crowds has been already forbidden.

Letters from Ancona state the arrival of 8000 Austrians in that town.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The President opened the Federal Assembly on Monday with a patriotic speech. The Federal Council moved the following demands for the consideration of the Assembly, namely—To sanction the declaration of neutrality which accompanied the recent calling in of the contingents by Government; to authorise the taking of further defensive measures; to open a credit not to be limited to contracting loans; and to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army. The Austrian Ambassador has communicated to the Federal Council the manifesto containing the declaration of war.

#### PRUSSIA.

The state of affairs was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin on Thursday, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who added:—"The placing of three corps d'armée of the Prussian army on a war footing and in readiness for war has also been resolved upon by the Federal Diet. Besides our own safety, we must keep in view the safety of Germany, the more so because another great German Power is on the brink of war. But the present condition of warlike preparation which the Federal Diet has sanctioned is purely of the same nature as the Confederation itself—that is to say, essentially defensive, and with this object Prussia, in concert with her German federal associates, is armed on all sides. Above all things she adheres to the principle that the interest of Germany is also the interest of Prussia." On Sunday the *Berlin Gazette* announced that, on account of the increasing uncertainty in political affairs, the Prussian Government has resolved upon putting the remaining corps d'armée of the Prussian army in readiness to march. The Minister made the announcement to the Chamber on Monday amidst the general applause of the deputies.

#### SAXONY.

A decree of the King of Saxony, dated the 29th ult., convokes the States of his kingdom in Extraordinary Session for the 23rd of May, "on account of the political situation."

#### HOLLAND.

The First Chamber of the Hague, at its sitting on the 29th, unanimously voted a bill for devoting a sum of ten millions of florins to the sinking fund of the national debt. At the next sitting of the Second Chamber the Government is expected to present a bill for increasing the war budget from two millions of florins to three, in order to keep two contingents of troops on active service for an additional year. The same measure of precaution was adopted in 1848.

A CITY DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE.—On the 22nd of March, at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, a severe earthquake destroyed nearly the whole city of Quito. The churches, convents, and Government buildings were most of them thrown down, besides many private residences. The houses not thrown down were so injured as not to be habitable. The damage was estimated at 3,000,000 dollars. The deaths were reported at 5000; but this was stated by other accounts to be, and we hope it is, a "great exaggeration." A number of small towns to the north of the capital have also been destroyed, and in Guayaquil the shock was felt severely and did some damage.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Celt*, Commander Robert Brown, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday afternoon. She left Table Bay March 23. The cargo consists of 1 box of specie, 51 pipes 39 hds. 20½ aums and 17 ankers of wine, 1000 horns, 1 case of ostrich feathers, 95 bales of sheep and goat skins, 770 bags of copper ore, 550 bundles of coir, and 57 packages of sundries. We learn by the *Cape Town Mail* that the second Cape Parliament was opened on the 17th of March. The Governor's speech congratulated the colony on the proceedings of the first Parliament, at whose request he had mediated between the Orange Free State and the Basuto Chief Moshesh. He enjoyed the confidence of both contending parties, and had succeeded in negotiating peace on a permanent basis. He had felt it his duty to continue the employment of the mounted border police in advance of the Cape territory, to prevent a large vacant tract from being occupied by thieves and turbulent characters. On the other hand, schools for children had been established in the peaceable States, and every effort made to secure their welfare. The beneficial introduction of Kaffir labour into the Cape colony had been attended with some danger, and additional guarantees for public security would be required. The number of emigrants already landed is 2078; they have proved most valuable to the colony, and many have applied to have their relatives and friends sent out to them. The estimated revenue for 1859 is £450,000. The revenue for 1855 was £270,000. The Orange Free State having solicited a federal union, his Excellency recommends both Houses to consider the whole question of the possibility of uniting the several portions of South Africa under some common Government.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Cunard steam-ship *Lebanon*, which left New York on the 21st of April, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, bringing six passengers and 77,400 dols. in specie. The news brought by the *Lebanon* is unimportant.

Lord Napier—ex-British Minister at Washington—and his family had gone to Annapolis, for the purpose of embarking on board the frigate *Curaçoa* for England.

The Nicaraguan Government had ratified the Cass-Yrissari treaty, after making one amendment in it.

The trial of Mr. Daniel E. Sickles was still progressing at Washington, and attracted undiminished attention. It was expected to last probably a week longer.

There was a grand celebration on Wednesday at Passaic, New Jersey, on the occasion of the completion of the Dundee Manufacturing Company's canal, on the Passaic River, and also at the laying of the corner-stone of a large dam to be erected for the purpose of developing the immense water power of the above river.

The village of Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, was thrown into great excitement on the night of the 10th ult. by the escape of eight convict negroes, who were employed by the State in the construction of a lunatic asylum at that place. The officers started in pursuit of them in the direction of Ohio, but up to the last accounts they had not succeeded in getting on their track.

The movement for the increase of the wages of labouring men seems to be spreading fast. On Wednesday some 400 of the men employed on the Erie Railroad struck for higher wages.

The case of the parties implicated in the matter of the slave *Echo* had been decided at Charleston by a verdict of not guilty.

Bushnell had been found guilty in the United States District Court of rescuing the negro John, at Oberlin. Sentence had not been pronounced. This is the first of the Oberlin rescue indictments tried.

The Utah mail of the 15th ultimo had arrived. The Mormons at Provo were indignant because the troops were stationed there during the session of the Court, and there were rumours of a threatened collision, but no actual demonstration. Governor Cumming had been sent for. Salt Lake City was infested with organised banditti. Some had been arrested.

The Indians continued to interfere with the California mail, shooting at the carriers and stealing stock.

#### WAR MOVEMENTS.

A DESPATCH from Toulon announces the arrival in that port of six Sardinian steamers, the *Dora*, *Mozambano*, *Tanaro*, *Governolo*, *Malfatono*, and *Carlo Alberto*, for the purpose of taking troops on board. The regiments which left Toulon on the 27th for Genoa are the 17th Foot Chasseurs, and the 74th, 84th, 91st, and 98th of the line. The 45th and 61st have arrived at Toulon, and the 6th Foot Chasseurs are expected. The *Algéras*, which had conveyed troops to Genoa, has returned to Toulon.

Advices from Milan speak of the immense number of troops passing through that city to the Piedmontese frontier, and the Austrian authorities have issued an interdiction to all civilians to proceed there without special permission. The Grand Duke Maximilian has left for Venice, and was obliged to wait two hours at Simelo, a station some miles from Milan, so great was the crowd of soldiers coming in the contrary direction on both the lines of rail.

The *Hamburg News* states from Vienna that, according to a telegram from Trieste, a British squadron has left Malta for the Adriatic. It is added that another squadron is to cruise before Genoa.

The directors of the Austrian Lloyd's have published an official announcement that on account of political complications their vessels will for the present discontinue running to foreign ports.

The *Nord* of Wednesday says that in well-informed circles it is believed that the Austrians have given up their intention of marching upon Turin, and purpose first to try the fate of a great battle. Some days are necessary to make choice of the positions. The 10th is suggested as the probable day, by which time the Emperor of the French will have arrived at Turin and have taken command of his army.

Before the lapse of fifteen days the French army in Sardinia, the *Nord* says, will be 100,000 strong. The Prince Napoleon, who is making active preparations for his departure, will command a corps of observation at a place which at present is kept secret.

"The passage of the French troops," says the *Courier des Alpes*, "continues to go on regularly, and the enthusiasm of the people remains unabated. At every train that arrives an immense crowd assembles, and greet the soldiers with hearty cheers, who reply by cries of 'Vive Victor Emmanuel!' 'Vive la Savoie!' The trains yesterday contained foot and horse chasseurs, sappers of the engineers, gendarmes, and regiments of the line. The whole of General Renault's division, 12,000 strong, has passed over Mont Cenis. The road to Maurienne is covered with troops."

Postal communication between Milan and Piedmont was suppressed on the 30th.

All Austrian vessels in the port of Genoa have, it appears, been seized by the Sardinian authorities.

General Daumas has been appointed to the command of a division of cavalry at Lunéville.

Accounts were received in Paris on Tuesday announcing that the garrisons of Luxembourg and Trèves have received considerable reinforcements. The Austrian Government has proclaimed martial law at Venice and Verona. The town of Trieste, together with the surrounding territory, and the districts Pisino and Gorizia, have also been declared in a state of siege.

According to advices from Venice to the 30th ult. General Gyulai has already assumed the functions of Governor-General in the place of the Archduke Maximilian.

Mr. Tennyson's new poem, "Idylls of the King," is in the printer's hands, and will shortly be published by Moxon and Co.

M. Alexander Dumas has announced the publication of his travels in the Caucasus, to appear in daily numbers.

When certain postal conventions recently entered into come into operation, the postage on a letter from this country to Portugal will be eightpence, and to Nicaragua sixpence.

The fête got up at Antwerp to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the promulgation of the law of the 1st of May, 1834, which decreed the establishment of railways in Belgium, took place on Sunday. The Duke de Brabant and the Count de Flandre, the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, Public Works, and Foreign Affairs, the Dutch, French, and Prussian Ministers, and a great number of other official personages were present.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. E. H. Vernon, Rector of Cotgrave, to be Rural Dean in the Archdeaconry of Nottingham; the Rev. Edward Bradley, Incumbent of Bobbington, Staffordshire, to the united Rectories of Denton and Caldecote, Huntingdonshire; the Rev. J. Flavell, to be Rector and Vicar of Mullaghbrook, Armagh; the Rev. W. W. Dickinson, to be Rector of Martlesham, Suffolk; the Rev. E. L. Salisbury, to be Incumbent of Bischoff, near St. Austell, Cornwall; Rev. A. C. Smith, to be Incumbent of St. John the Evangelist, Middleborough, Yorkshire; the Rev. B. Philpot, to be Vicar of Lydney, and Curate of Aylburton and St. Briavell's, Gloucestershire; the Rev. C. Glyn, to be Vicar of Wolvey, Warwickshire; the Rev. W. Gibson, to be Donative Curate of Tilly, Essex; the Rev. W. Greenstock, Missionary to the Fingoes, St. Matthew's Mission, Kelseama, Hokk, B. Kaffraria.



## LITERATURE.

ALMAE MATRES. Letters to the Freshmen and the Dons of Oxford. James Hogg and Sons.

The system of education and discipline pursued in the two Universities of England has for many years been sharply criticised. Their own members, however strengthened by learning and fortified by zeal, have failed to secure a verdict in their favour, while by many of their former pupils they have been unsparingly condemned. Among the latter class the author of this volume must be included, though he writes as much in a regretful as a reproving spirit, and strengthens his position by contrasting the educational tests of Oxford with those of Germany. It must be confessed that both Oxford and Cambridge have lost much of the popular favour they once enjoyed. As our author truly remarks, "the professions are rapidly deserting the Universities in England, and find they can do without them. Formerly every barrister had been at Oxford or Cambridge. How is it now? Formerly every physician was a University man. It is now a rarity to find such a one." The course of study, though greatly enlarged of late years, is still too exclusive, and very few of those who win the highest University honours make any conspicuous figure on the public theatre of life. In many cases men have been known to enter themselves as undergraduates at Cambridge who were conversant with the "Principia" and already able to win the degree of Wrangler, postponing their admission to make sure of a Fellowship. Against such opponents younger men have refused to contest, conscious that the battle was altogether unequal; but they have achieved a high position in the world, while "Wranglers" and "Double Firsts" have languished in obscurity:—

For still the care remains to form his mind;  
No college honours fit him for mankind.

The fellows and tutors, drawing ample revenues from rich foundations, do not devote their time to the acquisition or diffusion of knowledge, as was the ancient practice. They take the endowments, but neglect the duties for which they were bequeathed. A small number only attend to tuition. The master of a college scarcely knows the undergraduates, though it might reasonably be expected that he would attend to their moral and intellectual culture; but, on the contrary, they are separated by a wide and deep chasm, dug by university etiquette. The master only sees them to punish, never to advise or instruct. "The fact is," says our author, "the Oxford don wastes the opportunities for deep study that his cloister life affords him in local politics and common-room politics, where more port is drunk, and more sedate, dogmatic nonsense uttered, than in any other chambers in the kingdom." There is a total want of effective discipline among the undergraduates. Drinking, feasting, gambling, are practices perfectly known, but not suppressed. Attendance at chapel is rigorously exacted, though few frequent the service with a devotional spirit; nor is it reasonable to expect they should, since that attendance is compulsory, and absence is punished by an imposition—that is, the defaulter is compelled to commit some hundred lines of Greek to memory, and repeat them to the Dean of the chapel. The power of the seniors is arbitrary and tyrannically exercised. At page 122 of the volume before us a case of cruelty is narrated, by which the prospects of an innocent young man were ruined, the perusal of which fires us with indignation. We ourselves well remember the imperious head of a college at Cambridge who, when an undergraduate was brought before him for whatever real or imaginary offence, commenced the proceedings by asking the young man, "What are your expectations in life?" If the answer, directly or impliedly, admitted that his prospects mainly depended on receiving college testimonials, he was at once told that unless he acknowledged the truthfulness of the charge, and made the apology or submission dictated, those testimonials would be withheld. In this tribunal of masters and fellows all the great principles of English justice were violated, for the same persons were accusers, witnesses, jurymen, counsel, and judges. Such a trial was a complete exemplification of

Sic volo, sic jubeo; stet pro ratione voluntas.

Society in the Universities is still conducted on the monastic system. It is severely exclusive, and the undergraduates have no opportunity of having their manners improved or their feelings refined by introduction to the softer sex. Some of the masters are married, but celibacy is imposed on the fellows, a rule which our author considers should be abolished. At page 152 this subject is fully discussed; but we have not space to enter on the argument. A theatre is proposed, in the hope that it would greatly diminish drunken suppers; but dramatic representations are prohibited during term, though they might afford an intellectual relaxation, as is known to be the case at German Universities. Among the methods adopted for maintaining discipline, hunting is forbidden in some colleges, while driving is permitted; nor are the statutes repealed which disallow playing at marbles on the steps of the schools, and shooting with crossbows. One of the most odious practices is the spy system, the scouts being employed to reveal the conversations of the undergraduates to the dons who never associate with the young men committed to their charge. The scouts wait at dinner parties and supper parties, listen to the conversation, and are not over scrupulous in colouring their reports. "On this information the dons act and judge." Such a practice of course renders them contemptible in the eyes of the students. The system of "tutoring" and "coaching" is minutely described and severely reprehended, and, indeed, the spirit of the whole book is so decidedly hostile as to create some suspicion of exaggeration. There is one important fact which must not pass unnoticed. We have remarked that those who intend to embrace the professions of law and medicine do not, as formerly, receive their education at the Universities, and the decadence of Oxford is shown by a statistical table printed at page 264, in contradiction to a statement published in 1846 by the Hebdomadal Board, who affirmed that "the number of students in the University had increased far more rapidly in proportion than the population of the kingdom." This is controverted, and evidence is adduced to show that while the population, since 1690, has increased in the ratio of one to four, the members of the University of Oxford have not even doubled their numbers.

A YEAR'S CAMPAIGNING IN INDIA. By Captain MEDLEY. H. Thacker and Co.

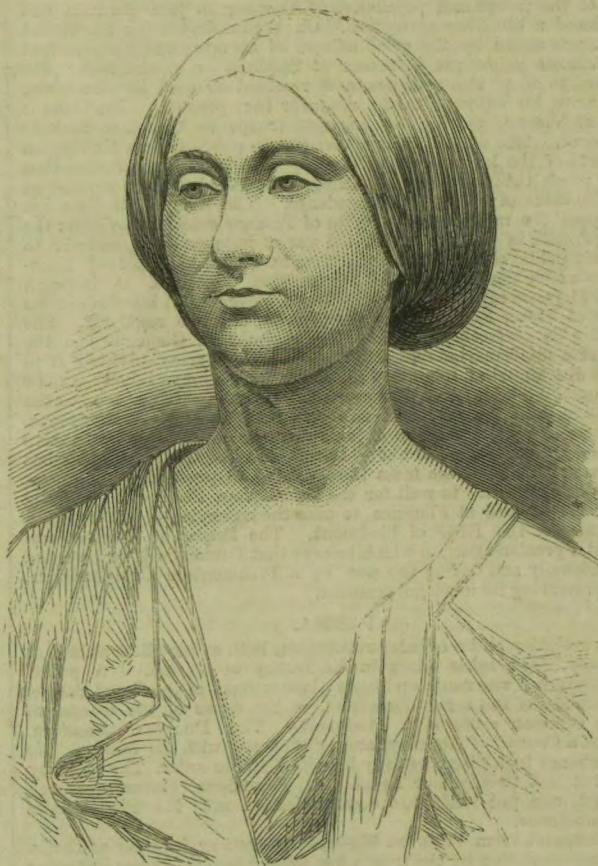
This book is a valuable addition to the history of the Indian rebellion. The author describes what he saw. As an officer in the Bengal Engineers he was present at the sieges and capture of Delhi and Lucknow, and took a very active part in both those tremendous conflicts. He also served in Colonel Seaton's campaign in the Doab, and in the Bozdar expedition in the Derajat Hills, which was undertaken just before the mutiny occurred. Military men will read with keener interest than civilians the stirring narrative of the two memorable sieges, the operations from day to day being described with professional minuteness; but the statement is so clear and so full that the whole struggle is brought vividly before the mind of any ordinary reader. Those who wish to make themselves masters of all the details must consult the volume, as we can only refer to the more prominent facts. In the final assault on Delhi 66 officers and 1104 men fell in less than six hours, or about one-third of the whole number of the assailants. The Engineer Brigade suffered most severely. Out of seventeen officers on duty ten were struck down, one being shot dead, and one dying of his wounds. Captain Medley received a flesh wound in his arm. The siege of Delhi was, indeed, one of the most sanguinary on record. The city was strongly fortified, containing 200 guns and an immense supply of ammunition. In numbers the defenders more than trebled their opponents. Among the idle reports which appeared in the newspapers it was stated that the rebels had exhausted their percussion-caps, and the inference was that they yielded not so much to British valour as to the necessity of their disarmed position. This false report, in some degree tarnishing the lustre of our arms, is completely disproved by Captain Medley, who visited different parts of the city on its surrender, and we have great pleasure in giving it the extensive publicity of our columns.

"The great magazine," writes Captain Medley, "was full of guns, shot, and shells, as if the siege was just about to begin; and, in refutation of the rumours so often spread that the besieged were running short of percussion-caps, I may mention that we found

600,000 in the expense-magazine of one bastion alone. In a corner of the courtyard of the great magazine were the ruins of the place where the small-arm ammunition was kept, and which was the building blown up by poor Willoughby, who thus deprived the rebels of the use of 6,000,000 of ball cartridges."

The total loss at Lucknow was much less than at Delhi. At the latter place 1670 men and officers fell, killed and wounded, in the actual siege, from the 7th to the 20th of September, of whom, as already stated, 1170 fell on the day of the assault. The total loss of the army from June to September was 3837 men, killed, wounded, and missing, not including those who died of their wounds. The whole effective force never exceeded 10,000 fighting men, "scraped together with the greatest difficulty." At Lucknow, when captured by Lord Clyde, 700 hundred, killed and wounded, was the total amount of our casualties. At Delhi the rebels possessed a tremendous artillery. At Lucknow they only wielded their native guns, which were very inferior. Moreover, at Lucknow we had a siege train more formidable than ever was before used in Indian battle. Had we been compelled to raise the siege of Delhi, our retreat would have been the signal for universal revolt. Our victory at Lucknow completed the conquest which commenced at Delhi, and both achievements will live for ever in the military annals of our country.

Captain Medley has some excellent remarks on the state of India when the rebellion broke out, on the causes of the mutiny, and on the future organisation of the army, which may be read with advantage by politicians of all parties. It is very certain that we escaped from the most imminent danger, for which we were indebted not



THE LATE MADAME BOSIO.

only to indomitable valour but to great good fortune. Had the Puttiala Rajah proved unfaithful, or had Dost Mohammed died at the commencement of the struggle, our chances of success would have been desperate. We must also remember that our native allies fought with unflinching bravery—the 4th Punjabees, in particular, advancing to the charge at Delhi and Lucknow step by step with our own Highlanders. Captain Medley awards them due praise in a noble spirit; and, in his account of the siege of Delhi, he does not fail to pronounce a merited eulogium on the native servants and water-carriers, who never hesitated at the accustomed hour to bring dinners to the officers through the thick of the firing, and many lost their lives by their devotion. There were twenty black faces in our camp to one white, which fact shows that the rebellion was not a national movement. Among the sepoys, Captain Medley thinks that the greased cartridge, and that alone, was the alleged reason of the revolt. He spoke to an intelligent native officer, a Poorbeah Brahmin, on the subject, who said that it really was the exciting cause. He further stated that a story was prevalent among the bazaars that Government had caused human bones "to be ground up with the ottah served out to the men to make their bread with, in order to deprive them of caste." These and similar fabrications were circulated by some clever scoundrels who knew how to play on native prejudices, and the whole Bengal army was roused to fury by fanaticism. But our own Government had committed many errors, which Captain Medley points out in detail, and he speaks with the knowledge acquired during a residence of ten years in the country. He blames the over-centralising policy which took all power out of the hands of the commanding officers; the seniority system of promotion in the native ranks, which frequently raised men to responsibility who ought to have been invalided; the withdrawal of many European officers from their regiments for staff duties; which three mistakes, as our author expresses himself, substituted a "system for men." He also considers it a grave mistake to have formed an army of almost one class, the Poorbeahs of Oude and Hindostan constituting three-fourths of the Bengal regular army; and he also deprecates the plan of allowing the native soldiers to be numerically much greater than the Europeans. In a separate and concluding chapter this experienced officer propounds his views on the future organisation of the army in India. The volume contains maps of the operations against Delhi and Lucknow, and some illustrations.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF AMERICA. By MARY HOWITT. Longman and Co.

The histories of America and of the United States which have appeared or are in progress are works of a character and compass which place them among the unapproachable luxuries of literature to the public in general. A want has, therefore, been supplied by the publication of Mrs. Howitt's "Popular History of America," which she has made as interesting as a fairy tale. We are apt to imagine that the United States afford materials only for the sterner and more utilitarian phases of history; but in the volumes before us ample proof is given of the capabilities which America possesses, using the designation in its generic sense, for the romantic and adventurous side of the narrative of countries and peoples. Perhaps some of the youthful readers of this book will be a little startled at finding the discovery of the New World antedated ages before Columbus, and referred to the bold and roving tendencies of our old friends the Norsemen. According to this chronicle, much of those marks of something more than savage habitation of that vast continent, which have puzzled and perplexed mankind, are owing to the primeval visits of the Sea-Kings to the land of the Red Indian. The discoveries of a later period, beyond which few of us have cared to go, are minutely but rapidly traced, every navigator and adventurer who contributed to the development of those vast regions, and to their being brought into connection with Europe, has his due share of credit. The early history of both North and South America is care-

fully but not tediously told; the salient points are all brought out; and the chronicle is continued down as late as the most recent filibustering attempts of General Walker on Nicaragua. It would be difficult to imagine that so comprehensive a history, and one the leading features of which are so pleasing, could be contained in the compass of two small volumes.

MEMOIRS OF BARTHOLOMEW FAIR. By HENRY MORLEY. Chapman and Hall.

The announcement of a history of Bartholomew Fair would appear to carry with it no very great amount of interest. One naturally thinks of a chronicle of gilt gingerbread, wild-beast shows, spurious giants, and unpleasant dwarfs, and a decidedly riotous and ungainly crowd seeking to be jovial under difficulties. A glance at Mr. Morley's book, captivating as it is even on the outside in its rich and fanciful binding, and still more in the inside by its quaint type, and still more quaint and curious illustrations and devices, is sufficient to show that even out of such apparently unpromising materials a book has been wrought which is valuable for its antiquarian research, and interesting for its history of manners and customs through a series of ages dating from the time of Henry I. It is the first serious history of a fair, and this is the first time that a fair has been thought to be a subject worthy of a history. Nevertheless, it presents to us a distinct and marked chapter of social life; it is a valuable contribution to the legends of old London, and it brings before us in infinite variety, both in writing and in illustration, customs and usages which have passed away, but which in their time were as much institutions as our modern atheneums and model schools. Of course, a work of this kind addresses itself mainly to a peculiar class of readers; but it is quite certain that no one can read the book, however cursorily, without sympathising with the genial and earnest spirit in which Mr. Morley has entered into his subject, and the care and industry with which he has collected and dealt with the infinite materials on which his production has been founded.

POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE. By GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. Edmonstone and Douglas.

This is a second edition of a work which was published but a very short time ago. When Mr. Dasent's translation from the "Norse Folkeeventyr," collected by MM. Asbymsee and Moe, first appeared, it attracted considerable attention; and although, on the face of it, a collection of nursery tales culled from so remote and little known a source did not seem likely to be what is called popular, here is the fact of one edition exhausted and a second demanded. It is not a little satisfactory to learn that, among the many other things more or less valuable, as the case may be, which we in this country boast as derived from our Norse ancestors, may be included those children's stories and old wives' tales in which at least the last generation of our youth were accustomed to delight. It is something to have it asserted that Perrault and Madame d'Aulnoy owe their contributions to child literature to this source; and the ingenious theory of the affinity between Eastern and Western lore of this kind which Mr. Dasent lays down may well be received with complacency by the descendants of the Sea-Kings. A work like this is to be looked at from a point of view beyond its immediate subject. Its tendencies as a contribution to a curious phase of literature, and its revelations of the old Norse mythology, make it a work far higher in value and much more suggestive than a mere translation even of ancient fairy tales from an almost sealed language. The present issue of the book completes the collection of tales, thirteen new ones having been added to those which appeared in the first edition.

DEBORAH'S DIARY. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

It is difficult to understand what object the writer of this volume had in view. It is expensively bound, well printed, antique in its orthography, and presents "a rivulet of text meandering through a meadow of margin." These are peculiarities, not merits. The work itself is a fragment, being an episode in the domestic life of John Milton—very sketchy, and very uninteresting. We are told—that every one knows—that his daughters transcribed "Paradise Lost" from their father's dictation. Some readers may be pleased with the spelling, which is of the age of the Stuarts; but even clever imitations of what has fallen into desuetude are without much attraction. Whatever relates to the sublimity of poets must possess an interest to English readers; but his sayings and doings require a loftier treatment than they have here received.

ANGIOLINA BOSIO.

THE untimely death of Bosio—cut off so suddenly in the flower of her age, in the full blaze of her fame, in the enjoyment of the world's admiration as an artist, and of the love and esteem, as a woman, of all who knew her virtues—has created a sensation which reminds us of the feelings excited by the death of Malibran. She resembled that illustrious woman in her amiable character as well as her transcendent talents; and what has been said by a biographer of Malibran, that "the regret felt by the world for the loss of an admired and cherished artist was unquestionably feeble compared with the grief with which many an humble family lamented the untimely death of their benefactress," may be literally applied to Angiolina Bosio.

Her short but brilliant career—a course of uninterrupted success—presents few remarkable incidents. She was born at Turin on the 29th of August, 1829, and died at St. Petersburg on the 12th of April last, before she had completed her thirtieth year. After finishing her musical studies at Milan, she made her debut on the stage at the age of sixteen. In her earlier years she travelled extensively; visiting Copenhagen, Madrid, Paris, Havannah, and New York, and being received everywhere with great distinction. Before she came to England, we had been informed by the American journals of her transatlantic triumphs. It was in 1852 that she arrived in London, and made her debut at the Royal Italian Opera in the "Elisir d'Amore." At first she produced little effect, and it was not till she appeared in the "Puritani," which she was suddenly called upon to do in consequence of a disappointment caused by the absence of Grisi, that the public were aware of the extent of her powers. She roused the audience to enthusiasm; and on that evening she assumed the place on our Italian stage which she continued, while she lived, to hold.

For two or three years past Bosio went every season to Russia, where she was the object of unbounded favour; all classes, from the Imperial family downwards, who constitute "society" in that country—vying with each other in marks of kindness and attention. It seems evident, however, that her laborious duties and her journeys between the ancient and modern capitals of the Czars, in so rigorous a climate, broke her health and destroyed her life. For months past she had been repeatedly indisposed, but not seriously; and her last fatal illness was brought on by a rapid journey from Moscow to St. Petersburg. She arrived on Sunday, the 20th of March, and dined the same day with her husband (M. Xindavelouis) at the Duke of Ossuna's, where she was as gay and charming as ever. At night, after returning home, she was seized with fits of shivering, and was put to bed, from which she never rose again. Her own physician being unfortunately absent, a stranger was called in. He appears to have mistaken the nature of her malady, which was inflammation of the lungs; and, before the error could be rectified, the patient was past human aid. During the three weeks of her illness she bore her sufferings with great courage, and retained her mental powers to the last. For two days she knew that her case was hopeless, and waited with serene piety the approach of death. On the 17th of April her mortal remains were deposited in the vaults of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine; her funeral obsequies being attended by a vast multitude, composed of all that was distinguished for rank, science, art, and literature in the society of the Russian metropolis.

Our Engraving is from a bust admirably executed by Mr. E. A. Olivieri, of St. Martin's-court.





THE MAY GARLAND.—BY HARRISON WEIR

SHE is gliding o'er the waters,  
 She is glancing through the glade,  
 Dropping blossoms on the meadow,  
 Lighting up the leafy shade:  
 Northumbrian hills a welcome  
 Send forth with solemn voice,  
 And the flashing shores of Sussex  
 In her glorious sheen rejoice;  
 Each laughing Kentish valley  
 Hails her presence bright and rare,  
 Hails the crown of girlish beauty  
 Which the May-Queen loves to wear!  
 Oh, a shout of hearty gladness!  
 Oh, a joyous welcome! See,

Each tiny blossom lifts its head  
 And claps its hands with glee!  
 Oh, the May! the bonnie May!  
 Weave a garland for the May!

Out spring the happy children,  
 And they leap into the brake,  
 Or search amid the ferny shores  
 Of some broad-mirror'd lake;  
 And in the hawthorn hedges  
 Their busy hands are seen,  
 And from the heavy drooping boughs  
 A store of sweets they glean:  
 The hot gold of the crowfoot,

The speedwell's gem of blue,  
 The lingering violet, and buds  
 Of many a shifting hue,  
 All deftly interwoven,  
 A coronal divine!  
 In honour of the Queen of May  
 The children fitly twine:—  
 Oh, the May! the bonnie May!  
 Weave a garland for the May!

As sunshine follows darkness,  
 So slumber follows toil;  
 And a pause of pleasant dreaming  
 Is the worker's battle spoil!

And the spring treads on the winter,  
 And the wheel goes round and round,  
 And ever in the darkest depth  
 A love-light may be found:  
 So weave, so weave your garland,  
 And chant your welcome lay;  
 From the bosom of the April  
 Leaps the silver-footed May!  
 She claims from you a blessing,  
 She seeks your bravest cheer;  
 She bids you heed her warning,—  
 May comes but once a year!  
 Oh, the May! the bonnie May!  
 Lads and lasses, bless the May!

W. H. D. A.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 8.—2nd Sunday after Easter.  
 MONDAY, 9.—Half Quarter Day. Moon's first quarter, 4h. 59m., p.m.  
 TUESDAY, 10.—Mutiny at Meerut, 1857.  
 WEDNESDAY, 11.—Mutineers reached Delhi, 1857.  
 THURSDAY, 12.—Easter Term ends.  
 FRIDAY, 13.—Old May-day.  
 SATURDAY, 14.—ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS first published, 1842.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 23	6 2	6 33	7 6	7 40	8 19	9 0
10 15	10 48	11 19	11 49	12 14	12 43	1 14

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Monday, May 9, and during the week, reappearance of Miss Amy Sedgwick in the successful new Comedy, *THE WORLD AND THE STAGE*, and in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. Rogers, Miss A. Sedgwick, Mrs. Poynter, Miss Eliza Weekes, and Miss Fanny Wright will also appear; with the new Easter Extravaganza, *ELEGIA* in a NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT, with magnificent Scenery by Fenton; concluding with *TWAS I*.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Last Weeks of Mr. Charles Kean's Management.—MONDAY and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of *HENRY THE FIFTH*. Commencing at Seven o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean. Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

**NEW ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE, Whitechapel-road.**—JIM MYERS, Proprietor.—ON MONDAY and during the week the Original AMERICAN COMPANY (with one exception) will appear, together with Carroll, Hermandier, and numerous celebrities. Morning Performances Monday and Saturday at Half-past Two; Evening at Seven.

## TO the INDEPENDENT FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the BOROUGH OF BOSTON.

Gentlemen,—Accept my most sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you have this day conferred upon me by returning me for the third time as your Representative in Parliament, and for the proud position in which you have placed me at the head of the Poll.

The circumstances of the contest render the personal triumph to myself, great as it is, of secondary importance to the victory which your free and honest suffrages have won for the great cause of Reform and of Liberal principles in the Borough. By electing my friend Mr. Staniland and myself, by a majority so decided, you have rescued Boston from the imputation of blowing hot and cold; of undoing with the left hand what it did with the right, and of neutralising its own opinions and principles in the House of Commons. You stand no longer in this anomalous position; and in the new Parliament you have enabled your Liberal Representatives to vote and speak with the weight and authority that belong to undivided councils.

It is for you, Gentlemen, to turn the victory to permanent account, and prevent the thorough from ever again lapsing into the political ambiguity from which you have this day so gloriously rescued it.

I need make no promises or pledges on this occasion. My votes in previous Parliaments are before you, and, trusting that I shall be enabled to show my gratitude by deeds as well as by words,

I remain your greatly obliged and very humble Servant,

HERBERT INGRAM.

Close of the Poll, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

Ingram	691
Staniland	593
Holloway	492

## NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Lady's Escape from Gwallor, and Life in the Port of Agia during the Mutinies of 1807. By R. M. Coupland. Smith, Elder, and Co.  
 A Manual of the Practice of Elections in the United Kingdom. Second Edition. By H. J. Bushby, Barrister-at-Law. Benning and Son.  
 A Natural History of Ferns, British and Exotic. With Coloured Illustrations. By F. J. Lowe. Groombridge and Sons.  
 Frother Prince's Journal. Hall, Virtue, and Co.  
 Carte d'Etude pour le Tracé et le Profil du Canal de Nicaragua, par M. Thomas de Guzman. Précédé de Documents publiés sur cette question, par M. Félix Belly. Paris: Chez Dalmont et Dumet, Editeurs, Libraires des Corps Impériaux des Ponts et Chaussées et des Mines, Quai des Augustins.  
 Chess: Its Theory and Practice. With a Chapter on Draughts. By Captain Crawley. Second Edition. C. H. Clarke.  
 Diary of a Working Clergyman in Australia and Tasmania, kept during 1850-51. By the Rev. J. D. Merewether. Hatchard and Co.  
 Finer's Magazine for May. J. W. Parker and Son.  
 Luxuria, the Prophetess. A Tale of India. By Sidney Lady Morgan. Westerton.  
 Occasional Papers on the Theory of Glaciers, with a Preliminary Note on the Recent Progress and Present Aspect of the Theory. By [?]. We reserve the acknowledgment of minor publications and several pieces of new music till next week.

J. D. Forbes, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.  
 Poplar House Academy. By the Author of "Mary Powell." Two volumes. Hall, Virtue, and Co.  
 Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe. Low and Co.  
 Six Years' Travel in Russia. By an English Lady. Two volumes. Hurst and Blackett.  
 Songs and Poems. By the Rev. J. Skinner, Author of "Tullochgorum." Taylor, Peterhead.  
 Ten Thousand Wonderful Things. Edited by E. F. King. Ward and Lock.  
 The Art-Journal for May. Virtue.  
 The Duchess of Orleans. A Memoir. Translated from the French by Mrs. Austin. Jeffs.  
 The Flyers of the Hunt. By J. Mills. Illustrated by J. Leech. Ward and Lock.  
 The Horse and his Master. By Vere de Hunt. Longman and Co.  
 The Man of Fortune. A Story of the Present Day. By A. Fonblanque, jun. Routledge and Co.  
 The Mechanics' Magazine. Parts III. and IV. Robertson, Brooman, and Co.  
 The New World in 1859, being the United States and Canada. Illustrated and Described. Baillière.  
 The Waverley Novels. First volume of a new Illustrated Edition, with the author's notes. Waverley—Vol. I. A. and C. Black.  
 Titan for May. Hogg and Sons.

## THE WAR IN ITALY.

ARTISTS and CORRESPONDENTS have been dispatched by the Proprietor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to the Seat of War, and arrangements made to ensure for each successive Number of this Journal SKETCHES of INTERESTING SCENES and INCIDENTS of the WAR, and of places of strategic importance or historical interest in Northern Italy.

On SATURDAY, MAY 21, will be published

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OF

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859.

WITH few and unimportant exceptions, of which the results can be easily computed, the borough and county constituencies have responded to the vague appeal made to them by the Derby Administration. The new Parliament, which might assemble for the transaction of business within a fortnight from this day, did not an old custom—which grew up in the days of slow coaches or of pack-saddles—interfere to prevent it, has been already marshalled by skilful practitioners and election-agents into the two great party divisions which are certain to commence the struggle for power as soon as the Speaker has been chosen. The Administration, which calculated to gain twenty if not thirty seats by the dissolution, appears to have gained from sixteen to twenty votes—at what cost of exertion the whole country knows; at what cost of money no one knows, or ever will. The Conservative phalanx in the Commons

will number near upon three hundred members, and will form—there can be no denying it—a very strong, if not the strongest, party in the State. The Liberal majority is to be computed by the difference between three hundred and three hundred and fifty-six, a simple sum that any one can work. Were the Liberals as well drilled and enregimented as the Conservatives the Derby Government could not subsist for a week after the meeting of Parliament; and it is both possible and probable that some point of foreign or domestic policy will immediately arise, or be made, which shall have the effect, under skilful as well as ambitious leadership, of causing the Liberal party to forget or sink all their minor differences of opinion—their crotchets, quillots, and hobbies, and to unite for the overthrow of a Government that neither in foreign or domestic affairs has fulfilled its own promises, or satisfied the expectations of the people.

The war, and the maintenance of British neutrality all over Europe, and of British rights in the Mediterranean, should they be infringed by either of the combatants for ulterior purposes, will, we are afraid, be the all-engrossing question for many valuable months. And though we cannot but reiterate our condemnation of the selfish factiousness that dissolved the late Parliament at a time when it was of the most urgent importance that the free voice of the people of Great Britain should be heard amid the uproar of Europe, to make known to the despots engaged in the unholy strife that here there was no sympathy either for their words or their deeds, we cannot but admit that in taking such prompt measures as the Ministers did in the interval for raising our Navy to its proper numerical strength they acted as became their duty and responsibility. It is of no use to have fine vessels unless we have a sufficient number of brave sailors to work them; and the bounty of £10 to able-bodied, and of £5 to ordinary, seamen offered by the Government will, ere long, have the effect of bringing together the ten thousand men that are required to put the Navy on the footing necessary alike for our security under all contingencies, and for our dignity when the day comes—as come it will—when this nation shall have to act as umpire, and dictate peace to the exhausted but still vindictive combatants.

The personnel of the new House, as far as its talking men are concerned, will not differ very materially from the old. Only one good debater, Mr. Bernal Osborne, whom the House cannot well spare, will be missed from his accustomed place. We may be certain that he and his friends will look out keenly for any accidental vacancies that may occur, and that sooner or later such a *preux chevalier* and doughty warrior will find a saddle to leap upon, and a seat perhaps more to his mind than the spavined old hack called Dover. And if the new House have temporarily lost Mr. Osborne, it has gained Mr. Cobden—a man whose honesty and talents it is impossible to deny; and who, under all circumstances, unlike another more fiery but not abler or more eloquent tribune of the people, has always borne his honours modestly, and conceded to others the right to differ from him without sneering at them as blockheads, or assailing them as knaves. No eminent statesman or orator has disappeared from the ranks, the defeated candidates being generally new men of little note, or members of the last Parliament whose presence in it was of no importance to the nation, or to any one except to themselves and their families.

But the satisfactory working of the Parliament will more than ever depend upon good generalship, and, we may add, upon good soldiery. The Conservative party is in this position. The rank and file may grumble; but they obey. In the Liberal camp the rank and file grumble, and do not obey. Unless Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston, singly or in combination, bring about a better system of tactics, Lord Derby, with three hundred members at his back, may, after all, remain master of the position.

The official journal of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg denies, in the following terms, the alliance between Russia and France, the mere rumour of which has already changed the character and aspects of the war:—

"We are authorised to declare in the most positive manner that there exists no treaty of alliance offensive or defensive between Russia and any other Power whatsoever. At a moment when all Europe is making maritime or military armaments on a large scale, the Emperor was obliged to provide by measures of political prudence for any emergencies. His Majesty retains in the present conjuncture entire liberty of action; and we hardly need add that he is animated only by the sentiment of the dignity of his crown and the interests of the country."

This denial is not so positive as it looks. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador, admits that there is an "agreement" between Russia and France, and the Czar merely denies that there is an alliance "offensive or defensive;" a denial which may be true, if the alliance amount, as yet, to no more than verbal understanding. It was to be expected that two great Powers would, if they saw fit, conclude a secret alliance, of which the terms should be known to none but the two Sovereigns who contracted it; but it was not to be expected that they would either confess the fact or betray any portion of their intentions until it suited their purpose. The readers of European history know too much of such treaties in past ages to be perfectly reassured by the denial of the Czar—contradicted as it is by the qualified admission of Prince Gortschakoff, and by the sudden action of the Austrian Cabinet, otherwise rash and unaccountable, but in the hypothesis of a Franco-Russian alliance perfectly sane and intelligible.

Truth is so great, so noble, and so necessary a thing, that all nature helps it; and even the smallest atoms and straws of circumstances gather around it to do their part to make it larger. The Franco-Russian alliance, agreement, or understanding, whichever it may be, is in this predicament. The whole history of the last three years confirms it. The behaviour of Sardinia; the attitude of France; her naval and military preparations subsequent to the close of the Crimean war; [the purchase by Russia from Sardinia of wharves and landing-places in the Mediterranean; the words of Napoleon III. on New Year's-day; his reply to the Austrian call upon him to disarm if he meant peace, that France, "not having armed, could not disarm;" and the natural desire of Russia—foiled and humiliated, but not defeated, in the war for the independence of Turkey—to

retrieve her position and carry out her deferred but not to be abandoned purpose;—all these things, and a thousand others, combine to form a mass of circumstantial evidence in favour of the statement that France and Russia have concluded a secret alliance, which it suits their purposes to deny. On the other side—what is there? Nothing but the prevarication of Prince Gortschakoff—the plausible special pleading, contradicting notorious facts, of Count Walewski—and, in the last place, the denial of the St. Petersburg newspaper.

As we have already seen, that denial may be perfectly consistent with the fact that Russia has moved, or will move, a large army to the Austrian frontier—not to assist Austria, but to watch her movements, and play her the same ill turn that Austria herself played against Russia during the war in the Crimea. It is quite natural, under the circumstances, for Russia and France to act in concert; and it will be quite as natural for the rest of Europe, not knowing the real truth, to believe the worst;—and to be prepared for it.

## THE COURT.

On Saturday the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle, at which a proclamation was issued offering bounties to seamen entering the Royal Navy. The Earl of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Major-General Peel, and the Marquis of Salisbury, had audiences of the Queen. In the evening her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess Alice, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Dean of Windsor.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Bishop of London preached the sermon. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness attended Divine service at St. George's Chapel, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Her Majesty was met at the entrance of the chapel by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and was conducted to the stall of the Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, the Prince Consort occupying his stall, as a Knight of the Garter, on her Majesty's right. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg also sat in his stall as a Knight.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, walked in the grounds of the castle. The Prince Consort, attended by Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, left Windsor Castle at six o'clock in the morning, and went by a special train of the Great Western Railway to Saltash, to open the Royal Albert Bridge over the Tamar on the Cornwall Railway. In the afternoon her Majesty honoured Madame Van de Weyer with a visit at New Lodge, Windsor Forest. The Prince Consort returned to Windsor Castle shortly after midnight.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Consort walked in the Home Park. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg took leave of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family, and left Windsor in the forenoon for the Continent, attended by Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princes Arthur and Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, left Windsor Castle at three o'clock in the afternoon for the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, where a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was on duty. A special train conveyed the Royal party to town. Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of light dragoons from the Paddington terminus to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen and Prince Consort arrived at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock, and were received by the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl De la Warr, Lord Bagot, and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.

The Queen will hold her second Drawingroom this season to-day at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty will also hold Drawingrooms on the following days:—Thursday, the 19th inst. (to celebrate her Majesty's birthday), and Saturday, the 11th of June next. The Queen will also hold Levees upon the following days, at two o'clock, viz.:—Wednesday, the 11th inst., and Monday, the 20th of June next. Her Majesty intends, according to present arrangements, to remain in town until the 21st or 22nd inst., when the Court will leave for Osborne for a week or ten days. The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia are expected to arrive at Osborne about the same date, on a visit to her Majesty, from Berlin.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded Lady Churchill as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Charles FitzRoy and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby have succeeded Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood and Captain Du Plat as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort. Lord Byron and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Viscount Strathallan and Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We have authority to state that information has been received by her Majesty of the departure of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Rome for Civita Vecchia, where his Royal Highness embarked on board her Majesty's ship *Scourge*, to proceed to Gibraltar.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony touched at Southampton on Monday last, on his way to Lisbon.

The Duke of Beaufort has taken the Marquis of Downshire's mansion in Belgrave-square. The noble Duke and Duchess are expected in town to-day for the season.

The Earl of Derby has taken Lady Dover's villa at Roehampton for three months.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt are entertaining a select circle at their villa residence, at Strawberry-hill.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Piccadilly on Tuesday for Brocket Hall, Herts. The noble Viscount and Viscountess intend to come to town for her Majesty's Drawingroom at St. James's Palace this day.

Lord and Lady Ashburton are on a tour in Egypt, and will not return to England until June.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who is now sojourning at Malvern, is in much-improved health.

**WILLS.**—The Will of the late Marquis of Bristol: The Most Honourable Frederick William Marquis of Bristol, F.R.S., F.S.A., Hereditary Steward of Bury St. Edmunds, who died on the 15th of February, 1859, had made his will on the 24th of July, 1853, appointing his sons, the present Marquis (heretofore the Right Hon. Frederick William Earl Jeremy), and the Right Hon. Lord Alfred Hervey, his executors, who duly proved the same in the London Court of Probate on the 28th of April. The personality was sworn under £90,000. He has left to each of his younger sons a small annuity, and a legacy alike to each; a few bequests to acquaintances; and a year's wages to each servant. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his eldest son (the Marquis), to whom he has devised all his other estates and property.

The will of William Alers Hankey, Esq., of Fenchurch-street, banker, and of Hyde Park-gardens, has been proved in London. The personality is £250,000. The executors are John Alers Hankey and Thomas Alers Hankey, Esqrs., the sons. The deceased assumed the name of Hankey in 1815 by Royal letters patent. Bequests to each of his two unmarried daughters an annuity of £500, to be increased on the death of either, and pecuniary legacies to each of £2750, as well as an equal share with all the sons and daughters in a sum of £10,000 under marriage settlement; and such of the furniture, plate, linen, china, &c. (except books), as they may select; and to his daughter Mrs. Mary Sewell a legacy of £5000, in addition to £5000 on marriage, and a further pecuniary legacy to herself and husband for immediate use. To his younger sons, William, Stephen, and Alfred, a legacy of £10,000 to each; and to his eldest son £5000 beyond his share in the residue of personal and real estates in England, Jamaica, and elsewhere, which is to be divided between him and his other son, Thomas Alers Hankey, who have also left to them the testator's share in the banking business in Fenchurch-street. All outstanding interest in the late partnerships to be shared by the said two sons, John and Thomas, equally with his partner, Mr. Thomas Hankey, who is left a legacy of £500, as a mark of respect. The will is dated July 22, 1852.

The will of the Rev. Alexander Scott, M.A., formerly of the West Indies, but late of the city of Bath, was proved in London on the 23rd ult., by his son, George Sydney Scott, Esq., the sole executor. The personality in England was sworn under £120,000. His two estates in the island of Barbadoes, called Balleys and Witthards, are entailed on his son; and the property known as Parkside, St. Leonard's, Edinburgh, will, by the law of Scotland, pass to his son. He bequeaths to his daughter, Harriette Scott, his freehold residence and coachhouse, with the furniture and stores; and leaves her the interest of £10,000 Three per Cents, and the principal to her children; also, £2000 in bonds on the State of Massachusetts, N.A., and an annuity of £100, with an immediate legacy of £100. The residue of his estates, real and personal, to his son, George Sydney Scott. The testator died on the 30th of March, 1859: his will bears date July 23, 1856.

In September, 1780, a singular circumstance attended the election of representatives of the city of London, in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament. Alderman Kirman, one of the candidates who had a majority of votes, died on the same day, and previous to the closing of the poll. It was, however, found necessary to include his name in the return, and a new writ was issued on the meeting of Parliament.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"ENGLAND had done what she could, and now remained neutral. The declaration of neutrality was painful and disconcerting to some of the best men in Parliament and out of it. They were so accustomed to speak of England as the champion of the liberties of the world that it appeared to them a disgrace to look on without taking part in one of the most indefensible wars against liberty that had ever been entered into. The Foreign Secretary had much to encounter in Parliament." But some short time later the Minister said, "Let it not be said that we cultivate peace because we fear, or because we are unprepared for war. The resources created by peace are means of war. In cherishing these resources we but accumulate those means. Our present repose is no more a proof of inability to act than the state of inertness and inactivity in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters above your town (Plymouth) is a proof that they are devoid of strength, and incapable of being fitted for action. You well know, gentlemen, how soon one of those stupendous masses, now reposing in their shadows in perfect stillness—how soon, upon any call of patriotism or of necessity, it would assume the likeness of an animated thing, instinct with life and motion; how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage; how quickly it would put forth all its beauty and its bravery, collect its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunder. Such is England herself." The crisis was that of 1822-23. The speaker was George Canning; and few readers but will thank us for recalling (from the pages of Miss Martineau's noble history of the "Thirty Years' Peace") a magnificent passage which has in these days an especial significance. We have heard little talk like that amid all the thousand-mouthed oratory which a general election has sent upon us.

But we have our "stupendous masses," though changes in the art of war have deprived mere colossal size of some of its terrors. And these masses it behoves us as much now as ever to supply with elements of strength. Lord Derby announced at the Royal Academy last Saturday that in twenty-four hours the country would feel that the Government was in earnest, and on the following Monday was issued the Royal warrant, offering a bounty of £10 to an A.B. sailor, and lesser sums to less valuable recruits for the Navy. Let us hope that the appeal will be promptly responded to. It is also understood that there is to be a large increase in the Army. England fervently hopes that she may not be called upon to interfere in the war, but if she comes she must come in all her gigantic power, and as (to use quaint old words)

The Judge that stints the strife.

What point the war has reached we can but guess. Information comes very sparingly, and there are no special war-correspondents with the Austrian or French Staff. But it is most probable that the great antagonists have either closed or must immediately close. Austria would not appear to have gained so much by her *coup* as was expected, and the rapidity of the French movements has enabled the Emperor to bring up his soldiers in large force to the aid of his advanced guard, the Sardinians. Most journalists concur in thinking that the garrison of Alessandria will witness the first great conflict. But a telegram may appear in another column and overthrow all surmises.

Ministers assert that there is no alliance, offensive or defensive, between Russia and France; the Russian Minister has given an assurance to the same effect, but admitting that there are "written engagements" between the two Powers, though such engagements contain nothing hostile to England. But such statements it may be prudent to interpret very literally indeed. We do not suppose that everybody contemplates an immediate invasion of England; and, so long as England does nothing, of course there can be no ground of "hostility." But, should England find it necessary to send additional ships to northern or southern waters, to protect her subjects and commerce, it is possible that a treaty in the hands of a diplomatist may be as elastic as a text those of a polemic. At all events, man the fleet.

Last Sunday her Majesty's subjects united in thanksgiving to Divine Providence for our triumphs in India, and for the restoration of peace there. Doubly thankful ought Englishmen—and, still more, Englishwomen—to be that they are so occupied when half the women of Europe were thinking of fathers, brothers, husbands, lovers, either marching to or under orders to march thither.

Most of the elections have terminated, and political accountants can tolerably well make up the balance-sheet of party. Lord Derby could not have asked her Majesty to let him dissolve unless he had been able to assure his Royal mistress that his strength would be increased by dissolution. To do the Conservative party justice, they have fought the battle everywhere with a zeal that may have occasionally lacked discretion, or even another element whose absence may hereafter be complained of, but they have fought it like men in earnest. Lord Derby's strength has been increased. But the increase is not enough to enable him to hold office if hostility be shown, and it is supposed that a very early opportunity will be taken of exactly testing relative force, the result of which will be an announcement that her Majesty has sent for Lord J., or P., for there seems small choice of initials.

Minor topics, of which there are several, must, *ex necessitate*, be grouped and briefly discussed. The opening of the Albert-bridge, the grandest engineering work of the day; a terrible shipwreck of an emigrant vessel off the Wexford coast, and the display of a callous and greedy brutality by the Irish peasantry; the issue by the combative Sovereigns of justificatory addresses, with the usual profane appeal to the Highest power in vindication of manifest wrong; the large meetings of our religious societies, whose efforts for the improvement of mankind seem scantily rewarded by the rushing of the nations to fight; the opening of our Royal Academy, not with a remarkable display of genius; the cry of anguish (as King Victor Emmanuel says) from the City, complaining that the obstructions to traffic are ruinous, but a cry against a small part of the offenders only, not a word against the worst nuisance—the van; the rightful claim of Sir John Lawrence, who really saved India to us, to some larger reward than he has received;—these are among the subjects of conversation when the war and the election have had their dues.

BRIGADIER DOUGLAS, C.B.—In the *Times* Parliamentary report of the 15th of April we observe a mistake that deprives many of the friends of this gallant officer of the satisfaction of learning that his services in India have been recognised in Parliament by the highest military authority. The *Times* reporter, in reporting the speech of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, has, by mistake, repeated the name of one gallant Brigadier and omitted that of another. We know by the context, and by reference to the Parliamentary reports of the other morning papers, that, in the speech of his Royal Highness, the sentence in question should have been thus reported in the *Times*—"There was also Brigadier Douglas, who succeeded Sir Edward Lugard at Azinghour, to whose efforts, as much as those of any other man, we owe it that the pacification of that part of the country was successfully accomplished."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—Sunday last being the day appointed for thanksgiving to Almighty God "for the success granted to our arms in suppressing the rebellion and restoring tranquillity in her Majesty's Indian dominions," the various churches throughout the metropolis were well attended. At St. Paul's Cathedral full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Milman, the Dean, from the 26th chapter of Isaiah, verse 12, "Lord, thou wilt ordain peace for us: for thou also hast wrought all our works in us." The Dean adverted at some length to the high character of our Indian Generals, and expressed a hope that the manner in which this victory would be treated would exercise a beneficial effect upon our Eastern empire. At Westminster Abbey the sermon at the evening service was preached by the Rev. F. J. Holland, M.A., Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, who selected for his text the fourth verse of the fifth chapter of the first epistle of St. John—"This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." A collection was made for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. At the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, the Rev. Dr. Cunningham preached an appropriate sermon, taking his text from Psalm 46, verses 8 to 11. At the Royal Military Chapel, St. James's Park, the Rev. R. W. Brown, M.A., senior Chaplain to the forces in London, preached from the 36th chapter of Leviticus, verse 8—"And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight: and your enemies shall fall before you by the sword." After narrating and explaining the circumstances under which this promise was given, the preacher applied it to the subject of the day in an excellent discourse. At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the musical services comprised the "Venite," chant (Norrie); Psalms, chant (Purcell); Te Deum, "Jubilato" (Dr. Boyce); "Had not the Lord, may Israel say," solo, Master Jones. Mr. Massey presided at the organ. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gell, Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and preacher at Whitehall. Elloquent and appropriate sermons were also delivered in the other churches of the metropolis. At most of the services collections were made, and the hand of God in our successes was distinctly recognised in all the discourses.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL.—The 119th anniversary of this ancient charity was celebrated on Wednesday at the London Tavern—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. About 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner, amongst whom were a large party of the members of the Jewish persuasion, for whose especial refection a separate banquet was prepared by Mr. Myers, of King-street, Aldgate. It is a peculiar feature in the London Hospital that two of its wards are devoted exclusively to members of the Jewish persuasion, are attended by Jewish nurses, and purveyed for by Jewish caterers. In consequence of this arrangement large donations are annually given to the hospital from Jewish funds, and the annual dinner is numerously attended by the *dile* of the persuasion. In proposing the toast of the evening, his Royal Highness reminded the company that the London was one of the oldest hospitals in the metropolis, having been founded so far back as 1740, and that it was a free hospital, situated in the midst of a working population, which since its establishment had grown up to the enormous number of 500,000. During the year 27,790 patients were treated, 11,529 of which were accidents, for which no letter of introduction whatever was required. In consequence of the heaviness of the claims the capital stock had gradually diminished during the last two years to the extent of £10,000, and to maintain the institution in its present state of efficiency corresponding sales of stock would be required, unless the public came forward and by their contributions cause the income to equal the expenditure. But in addition to the ordinary expenditure he had to inform them, from actual inspection, that the foundations of the hospital were giving way, and that £3000 at least would be necessary to put them in a state of secure repair. He knew it was a peculiar feature of this institution to allot two wards exclusively to the Jews, and he was delighted to see so many of his fellow-citizens of that persuasion present and assisting in the good cause. Their liberality on former occasions was well known to him, and he trusted that this year they would exceed all their former contributions. The lists of subscriptions were then read, and a collection made, the result of both being an addition of upwards of £3000 to the funds of the hospital.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, a reward of £13 was voted to the crew of the institution's life-boat stationed at Walmer, for putting off and rescuing one out of four of the crew of the sloop *Liberal*, which, during a gale of wind, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on the 15th ult. Two of the crew had perished during the night, and every effort was made to save the master, who had fallen with the sloop's mast into the sea. The life-boat's crew spoke very highly of the qualities of the life-boat, which on a previous occasion had been instrumental in saving a ship's crew of fifteen men. The cost of this life-boat was liberally presented to the institution by some members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. A reward of £13 was also voted to the crew of the Society's life-boat stationed at Winterton, on the Norfolk coast, for saving the crew of nine men of the Swedish barque *Alceto*, which, during blowing weather, was wrecked off that place on the 24th ult. The silver medal of the institution and £1 were voted to Alexander Bain, a mate of a vessel, in acknowledgment of his very gallant conduct in conveying, at the peril of his life, a line on board the *Asalea*, of Nantes, which was wrecked off Skerries, near Dublin, during the fearful gale which raged on the Irish coast on Friday last. Various other rewards, amounting to £24, were also voted for services rendered by the life-boats of the institution and other boats in saving life from various wrecks. The society decided to station a new life-boat and carriage at Ayr, on the west coast of Scotland. Four new life-boats, ordered by the Russian and Prussian Governments, were also reported to be ready to be sent to their destinations. It was reported that the loss of life on the coast during the recent fearful gales had been truly lamentable; but that whenever the life-boats of the institution had been required they had promptly and efficiently performed their services. Between sixty and seventy additional life-boats are still wanted on exposed points of the coast. Payments on life-boat establishments, amounting to about £800, having been made, the proceedings closed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At the annual meeting, held on Monday—Mr. William Pole, M.A., F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, in the chair—the annual report of the committee of visitors was read and adopted. The statement of sums received shows a steady and gradual increase in the yearly income. The amount of annual contributions of members and subscribers in 1858 amounted to £2109 9s., being more than had been received in any previous year. The receipts from subscriptions to lectures were £739 14s. 6d. The total annual income amounted to £2500 8s. 8d. On December 31, 1858, the funded property was £25,831 1s. 8d.; and the balance £297, with six Exchequer Bills of £100 each. There were no liabilities. A list of books presented accompanied the report, amounting in number to 132 volumes, making, with those purchased by the managers and patrons, a total of 712 volumes (including periodicals) added to the library in the year. Thanks were voted to the president, treasurer, and secretary, to the committees of managers and visitors, and to Professor Paraday, for their services to the institution during the past year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S.; treasurer—Mr. William Pole, M.A., F.R.S.; secretary—Rev. John Barlow, M.A., F.R.S. A board of management was also elected.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—The eighth annual meeting of the subscribers of this institution was held on Thursday last, at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, to receive the report of the committee and for the election of two pensioners; General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., presided. Mr. J. Russell Clepperton, the secretary, read the report of the committee, from which it appeared that the number of soldiers' widows in the Asylum at Kingston-on-Thames was thirty-nine, all of whom were then in the enjoyment of good health, and no death had occurred during the past twelve months. Fifteen rooms still remained unfurnished; eight of these, erected by the late Lieutenant-General Sir N. Thorn, will be required for as many widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Buffs. One-fourth only of the building as originally designed has been erected, but the committee hoped that the asylum would be so completed as to enable them to afford its advantages to one widow at least of every regiment. The income of the asylum for the past year was £1662 14s. 7d., and the expenditure £1530 13s. 3d. The election of two widows out of thirty-one candidates then took place, and thanks having been given to the gallant chairman, the meeting separated.

LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Rev. Canon Champneys, M.A., Rector of Whitechapel, who has taken an active part in endeavouring to improve, both physically and mentally, the condition of the working classes, has since January, with the assistance of other reverend gentlemen, given gratuitously a course of interesting and instructive lectures every alternate week, at the large school-room of St. Mary's, in his own parish. These were concluded on Thursday week by an entertainment to a crowded assemblage, consisting of a series of dissolving views, music, and singing. The songs were sung by the children connected with the school, and elicited much applause. The entire expenses of these lectures have been defrayed by Mr. and Mrs. Champneys.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILE FUND.—Signor Marras, having received the sanction of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the committee, will, on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, give a *matinée musicale* in aid of the funds collecting for the benefit of the Neapolitan exiles. The Duchess of Sutherland has kindly permitted the concert to take place in the magnificent hall of Stafford House, which affords ample accommodation for a large assemblage. Several distinguished artists of England, as well as of France and Italy, have volunteered their services on this occasion; and the selection of music will comprise many Neapolitan songs and popular Italian airs.

An exhibition at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, has, upon competitive examination, been awarded to Mr. Robert Romer, son of Frank Romer, Esq., the distinguished composer.

## THE MAY MEETINGS.

On Friday se'nnight, as stated in the town edition of this Journal last week, the fifteenth anniversary meeting of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, at which a very numerous assemblage was present, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester presiding. The number of readers during the year has advanced from 110 to 115, and fresh applications for readers are continually being received; a strong appeal was, therefore, made for further aid. The society's income was £10,352.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY was held on Monday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Cathorpe. The report announced that the difficulties under which the society had laboured at the commencement of 1858 were now removed, and that it was entirely freed from debt. As many as 16,253 copies of books, lectures, and tracts had been distributed or sold during the year.

The annual meeting of the WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY was held on Monday in Exeter Hall. The spacious room was crowded in every part. Thomas Palmer, Esq., occupied the chair. The meeting was a very animated one. "We do not remember," says the *Waterman*, a Wesleyan paper, "a missionary anniversary at which the mind of the speakers seemed more set upon future extension and achievements than in that which we have just celebrated. To all eyes the future seemed living with opportunities and rich with hope. The walls which a little while ago narrowed in the Church were nearly all broken down. China, Japan, India, Turkey, Africa, all lie before Christendom, calling her forward into open ground." The collections at the week-day services and on the Sabbath were above the average, and, with those of the breakfast meeting and the meeting in Exeter Hall, make an aggregate of £790. The following donations were presented in connection with the anniversary:—G. R. Chappell, Esq., £100; T. Tomblinson, Esq., Barton-on-Humber, £100; J. Chubb, Esq., in memory of his father, £20; H. G. Walker, Esq., by the Rev. J. Scott, £15 15s.; an offering of a watch and gold chain to the Wesleyan missions from a member of society who could not consistently wear them.

The annual meeting of the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY was held on Tuesday morning in Exeter Hall, the Earl of Chichester presiding, supported by the Duke of Marlborough, and the Bishops of London, Carlisle, Ripon, and others. The report stated that the income of the society for the past year had been £122,088—larger than in any other year, with the exception of that immediately preceding it, during which there had been an extraordinary donation of £10,000. The number of missionaries employed was not more than during last year, but a large number of young men, including fifteen from Cambridge, were preparing to become missionaries. The hostile conduct of the Roman Catholics at Fernando Po and other places was commented on in the report, and compared with the tolerant behaviour of the Protestants. The proceedings of the missionaries in India were treated of at some length, and it was asserted that 100,000 persons in Southern India and Ceylon had united for the purpose of receiving Christian instruction. From the financial statement it appeared that the disposable balance in the hands of the society was £21,097. The Duke of Marlborough, the Bishop of London, and several clergymen spoke during the morning; and resolutions expressive of the importance of missions in India and elsewhere were passed by the meeting.

A tea and prayer meeting of the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE was held on Tuesday night at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. The Bishop of Down and Connor occupied the chair, and several clergymen were present. After singing psalms the chairman addressed the meeting, expressing his high sense of the importance of the association, and of the spirit of toleration with which they behaved. He hoped that the various denominations which were represented in their society might, being cemented together, become a chosen keystone. Dr. Pomroy, Bishop Payas (from Africa), and the Rev. T. Marzials also addressed the meeting.

The members of the CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY held their annual meeting on Tuesday night at the Poultry, Cheap-side, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The report stated that twenty-two associated churches now employed 491 visitors, and had under their care 11,553 families. The income of the society amounted to £331. The Lord Mayor spoke at some length in praise of the society, saying that it brought out the individual efforts of the Christian Church. Several clergymen and gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The anniversary meeting of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY took place on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, and was very numerous attended. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and on the platform were the Bishops of London, Winchester, Carlisle, and Cashel, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Mr. T. Farmer, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the Rev. Dr. Raffles, the Rev. W. Arthur, &c. From the report it appeared that the receipts of the year ending March 31 exceeded those of any preceding year (excluding the special funds). The amount applicable to the general purposes of the society was £78,047 1s., and the amount received for Bibles and Testaments £76,859 5s. 1d., making the total receipts from the ordinary sources of income £154,906 6s. 1d., being £5597 19s. more than in any former year. To the above was added the sum of £237 17s. 6d. for the Chinese New Testament Fund, and £4332 15s. 9d. for the special fund for India, making a grand total of £160,062 19s. 4d. The issues of the society for the year were as follow:—From the dépôt at home, 939,237; from dépôts abroad, 636,698—1,625,935 copies, being an increase of 23,793 copies over those of any preceding year. The total issues of the society amounted to 35,609,931 copies. The ordinary payments had amounted to £153,590 7s. 9d., and the payments on account of the Jubilee and Chinese New Testament Funds to £5052 7s. 3d., making the total expenditure of the year £158,642 15s., being £5465 10s. 4d. more than in any former year. The society was under engagements to the extent of £37,576 16s. 9d. Among the speakers were the Chairman, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the Rev. Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Josiah Foster. Several resolutions having been agreed to, the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

On Wednesday night the annual meeting of the COLONIAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY was held in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, under the presidency of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The Chairman having briefly opened the meeting, the Secretary read the report, from which we abstract the following:—The committee have had, in common with all other societies, to lament to some extent the paucity of suitable clerical and other candidates for missionary employment. Indeed, many important stations in the colonies and on the Continent are still anxiously awaiting clergymen. Nevertheless, they have not been left entirely destitute of new agents during the year; for they have been able to add to the staff of colonial labourers fifteen clergymen, two of them coloured men of the African race, besides a catechist, and a master for a model school, and a considerable number of chaplains for places of importance on the Continent. The society is increasingly receiving the same kind of sympathy as is accorded to the Church Missionary Society, which it closely resembles in its most essential features, or to the Church Pastoral Aid Society. This is precisely what the committee desire. They are well aware that the degree of support gained will be generally measured by the manifestation of satisfactory evidence—first, that there is an absolute need of its labour; secondly, that its plans and proceedings are such as ought to commend it to the approving judgment and prayerful support of the children of God in the land. Upon both these points the committee would confidently refer to the facts of their reports; while they build their chief hope upon the continued favour of God, by whom they have hitherto been so graciously blessed. The cash account stated that the income of the society for the past year amounted to £24,736 12s. 7d. The Earl of Shaftesbury moved the first resolution, to the effect "That the society hailed with satisfaction the providing of English chaplains for places resorted to by English people on the Continent of Europe." The motion was seconded by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, and supported by the Rev. R. Burgess, M.A., and unanimously carried. The Bishop of Graham's Town moved the second resolution, to the effect that the meeting recognised the sustained prosperity of the society as a source of thankfulness to God. The resolution having been seconded and carried, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, Dr. Fry, and the Rev. W. Jamieson, and a vote of thanks to the chair ended the meeting.

The annual meeting of the LONDON CITY MISSION was held on Thursday last at Exeter Hall, which was quite crowded with the friends of the society. J. P. Plumptre, Esq., formerly M.P. for Kent, presided. The object of the institution, which was founded in 1835, is to extend the knowledge of the gospel among the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, without reference to denominational distinction or the peculiarities of church government; and the missionaries visit from house to house, and teach and instruct the inhabitants of these houses in the knowledge of the Scriptures. The report was read by the secretary, from which it appeared that during the past year 211,811 families had been visited by the missionaries from the society, the number of the missionaries being 362; that the number of visits paid were 1,670,223; that the hours spent in domiciliary visitation alone amounted to 494,159; that 3399 copies of the Scriptures and 2,401,346 tracts had been given away; that the meetings and bible classes held were 85,838; that the scripture readings in visitation were 541,238; that 10,470 people had been sent to school; and that of 7130 fallen females, 321 had been induced to enter asylums, 91 had been restored to their homes, and 120 had been otherwise rescued. The report was adopted; and, after speeches from the Chairman and several clerical and lay supporters of the society, resolutions were agreed to expressive of thankfulness for the success of the society; and of the desirability of supporting its funds. The financial resources of the society were described as being in a highly-satisfactory state. The committee for the ensuing year having been appointed, and thanks being given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 865 boys and 827 girls (in all 1692 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1633.—The health returns show a slightly increasing mortality; the deaths last week were 1207, or 40 beyond the calculated average. Only two non-agenarians are recorded as having died, both widows, aged 93 and 96 years.





"THE TRUMPETER."—BY JOHN GILBERT.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

"THE TRUMPETER." BY JOHN GILBERT.

WE give in another part of our Paper a general notice of the contents of the Exhibition of the Water-Colour Society, which opened on Monday last. We confine ourselves, therefore, here to a few lines in reference to one of the numerous admirable contributions by John Gilbert, of which we have great pleasure in producing an

Engraving. In "The Trumpeter" we have a single-figure subject treated in that grandiose manner after the Rubens model for which the artist has so often exhibited his earnest predilections. The figure, of such stalwart proportions and stately bearing, would almost seem to have stepped out of one of the great Flemish master's canvases; but it leaves at the same time ample evidence of

original thought in the artist. The horse, also, is finely studied; the whole group replete with vigour and action. In this production the artist has laid aside for the occasion the rich and forcible style of colouring in which he frequently indulges, and has confined himself chiefly to neutral colours, with which he produces a fine effect of chiaroscuro.





„MARIE ANTOINETTE LISTENING TO THE ACT OF ACCUSATION THE DAY BEFORE HER TRIAL.”—BY E. M. WARD.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.  
(FIRST NOTICE.)

WE must out with the unpleasant truth at once, and avow that the ninety-first exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opened on Monday last, displays a marked falling off from many of its recent predecessors. Last year, for instance, in a general collection of average merit, were comprised three or four examples of singular interest, and of a sterling quality which will command a lasting reputation. A first passing review of the present exhibition leads immediately to disappointment—for, amidst an unusual mass of portraits and other platitudes, scarcely a dozen works present themselves to claim especial regard, and of these not one is of a character to leave a lasting impression on the mind as being worth talking about when one gets home, or making up one's mind to go and see again. This is very sad, and we are at a loss to account for the fact, the more particularly as all the other exhibitions of the season, as we have already had occasion to remark, are, upon the whole, superior to the average of former years. Looking over the catalogue, we find few, and for the most part inconsiderable, contributions from those who in former years were the mainstay of “the Exhibition” *par excellence*. Of the Royal Academicians Sir C. Eastlake, Elmore, C. Landseer, J. Ward, and Webster are altogether unrepresented; Frith, Herbert, Mulready, and Maclise have but one picture each; Dyce has two; Jones, three; F. R. Pickersgill, two; Roberts, two; Redgrave, two; and Stanfield, three. Out of the whole number of exhibits (1382) “the forty” claim but ninety-nine, five of which are works of sculpture, and two of engraving, leaving ninety-two in painting, including

miniatures; and of these forty-two are portraits, including three of pet animals. Portrait, it would seem, then, is still the mainstay of academic art in this country, and forms the staple of the display provided annually for the edification of the public in Trafalgar-square. Indeed, the preponderance of this class of subjects on the present occasion is so marked, so overwhelming, as positively to startle the most indifferent spectator, more particularly in the east room, where the élite of the collection is supposed to be displayed. In this room are no less than seventy of these staring effigies, which, like the contents of a lost pocket-book, are of no value or interest except to the owners; and, as they are generally of enormous size (portraits, like carpeting, being sold by the square yard), they occupy a full half of the space on the walls, and generally the most commanding places. Look where you will, there you see them, ranged in line, in solid square, *en pyramide* or *en échelon*, stolid evidences of human weakness and vanity, and of the supremacy of money over mind.

And the worst of it is that, whilst the business of portrait-painting is so largely patronised, the manner of its achievement exhibits a falling off in all the higher attributes of art. Portrait-painting in the hands of the real artist is entitled to a high rank in pictorial representation, but in the hands of the mere painter it is likeness-painting and costume-painting of the most ordinary and servile kind. Of the portraits now exhibited a few claim attention, whether on account of the interest attaching to the originals or some peculiarity in the treatment. The “Lord Chancellor” (16), by E. U. Eddis, is a full-length, in the robes of state, unexceptionably painted, but the face tame and ex-

pressionless. “Mrs. Peel” (65), by H. Weigall, is, upon the whole, an attractive portrait, though in the attitude and manner too palpably founded upon Reynolds's so-much-talked of “Nelly O'Brien;” a remark which will also apply to “Miss Macnee” (245), by D. Macnee. Boxall's portrait of “Frederick Huth, Esq.” (75), seen in profile, is an artistic performance,—the head an admirable study, but the hands are apparently left unfinished. The same artist's whole-length of the “Prince Consort, as Master of the Trinity House” (81), represented with uncovered head, under a stormy sky, with a distant view of Eddystone Lighthouse in the background, must at best be pronounced an unequal performance. Richmond is getting into a habit of colouring with a dark oleaginous surface which cannot be pronounced agreeable—witness his portrait of the late “Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.” (95), in other respects a clever and satisfactory picture. “Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.” (113), by Macnee, represented as sketching, is a forcible and characteristic likeness. “Joseph Robinson, Esq.” (174), by J. Robertson, and “Alexander Baird, Esq., of Ury” (177), by D. Macnee, we only notice to mention that they hang conspicuously side by side over Landseer's principal picture in the place of honour in the great room. F. Grant is not happy in his representation of “Mrs. Gaskell” (183), dressed in small round hat, red cloak, and black silk dress, the last partly raised to show an ample portion of one of those ugly red and black striped petticoats which are now so much worn. Neither has Sir J. W. Gordon much to congratulate himself upon in the manner in which he deals with “Mr. James Wilson, M.P.” (194), whose features are not so heavy as they are here represented. “Charles Dickens in his Study” (210), by Frith, is a striking likeness, most artistically treated



though perhaps a little overstudied in the pose of the figure and the arrangements of the writing equipage, so complete and soigné in every particular; the date on the appointment frame, by the way, indicating "Friday, 11th March." "The Earl of Derby" (236), by Grant, is a decided likeness, though somewhat too young in appearance; but the habitual bitterness of expression and defiant air of the original have been tempered down more than necessary even for the requirements of the ideal; and the preponderance of greys and drabs throughout the picture adds to the general tameness of the effect. What could have induced Captain Fenwick, C.B., 20th Regiment, to sit for his picture (248) in the "hot-weather dress worn during the Indian revolt, 1857-8"? and, supposing Mr. S. Hodges to have been compelled to paint it, why could he not have contrived to soften some of its more unbecoming peculiarities? In passing out of the great room we made a profound obeisance to the imposing family group (272) of "Mrs. Colvin, of Pishobey Park, Harlow, Herts, with her Children," and the favourite pony, and basket of flowers, all painted by T. M. Joy, in the most relentless style of amplification. "Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B., R.E." (322), by E. U. Eddis, is a creditable portrait—that of a soldier all over, with the manly, shrewd expression of the original well preserved. Of "The Earl of Seafeld, Laird of Grant, and his son, Viscount Reidhaven" (347), let us only remark that, judging from their case, the Highland costume is, to say the least of it, a very "trying" one in a picture, however striking the effect may be in real life. The best portrait in the exhibition is, without a question, that of "Augustus L. Egg, A.R.A." (406), by J. Phillip. The sitter is placed in an easy attitude, without the slightest semblance of making-up, and the face is studied to the very life; the colour harmonious, and the finish in every line and touch of the highest order. A word of commendation is due also to Grant's portrait of "Frederick Salmon, Esq." (421), the eminent surgeon, and founder of St. Mark's Hospital. That of "William Thomas Brande, Esq., D.C.L." (436), the celebrated professor of chemistry, represented in academic costume, is an admirable full-length. No one who looks upon the intelligent eye, and the compressed, thinking mouth, can doubt its being a likeness; and the roundness and pose of the figure is a happy contrast to many of the stiff, opaque, lifeless effigies which hang around us in other parts of the room. J. G. Middleton has done ample justice to, as we doubt not, a liberal commission, in his extensive portrait group of "Frances Anne Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount Seaham, and the Hon. John Vane" (615), composed, after the good old-fashioned style, in a setting of fluted pillars and crimson drapery, with accessories of flowers, armchairs, console-table, ottoman, petdog, &c., and a background of landscape. The full-length portraits of "Signor Mario in the character of Don Giovanni" (433), and "Madame Grisi as Donna Anna" (654), by A. Baccani, are grandly conceived and ably executed, in a sober tone, somewhat in the Venetian mode of colouring, and will be recognised and appreciated by the numerous admirers of the gifted originals.

We proceed now to matters more important. The works of Millais (after his two years' absence) will be looked to with interest by all. We regret to say that they present no departure from that eccentric, and often faulty, style which marked some of his previous performances, but rather an exaggeration of it, as though he took pride in running counter to general opinion, and considered that his best chance of distinction consisted in repudiating all the hitherto accepted principles of art. He has three pictures on the present occasion. "The Vale of Rest" (15),

Where the weary find repose,

is a gloomy subject, without a single feature of beauty or a single elevating sentiment to recommend it. It represents the cold, dank graveyard of a nunnery, under a hard, lurid evening sky, with a strapping lay sister hard at work digging a grave for one of the establishment, newly deceased, whilst another sister sits by, looking, as it were, into vacancy. The faces of both these females are supremely coarse and ugly, and without a spark of benignity, or a trace of that engrossing devotional character which poetry attributes to cloistered life. The artist, therefore, as if from very perversity, has disdained to avail himself of the only opportunity of reconciling to our sympathies an otherwise disagreeable and unprofitable subject; and we turn from his canvas with regret that so much time and talent should have been wasted upon it. In another work, "Spring," (298), Mr. Millais treats us to a display of extravagance of a different order. We have here an orchard, with apple-trees in full—very full—blossom, and eight young girls, all in gaudy and different coloured dresses, sitting or lolling about on the grass, eating curds and whey. A scythe standing near at hand suggests the allegorical intention of the picture. All the figures are singularly ungainly, the faces positively repulsive—(where does Mr. Millais get his female models?)—with the exception of that of the "yellow" girl on the right, sprawling, in a rather inelegant manner, on her back on the ground, with a blade of grass in her mouth, and who, we presume, is intended to be interesting. But what notion of drawing can Mr. Millais have when, in his anxiety to do justice to the sulphur-coloured barège dress of this young damsel, he has positively omitted to invest her with more than one leg?—for we defy any one even to imagine the existence of a left leg under the flat, empty drape on the near side. Then, as to the landscape composition, the introduction of the dwarf stone wall running across the canvas, unpicturesque in itself, is altogether without object or purpose, unless it be that of concealing the artist's inability to graduate his grassy plain continuously into distance, which we suspect to be the case. We have, indeed, remarked before that Mr. Millais has but a poor notion of perspective, linear or aerial; and, as a consequence, that any arrangement of grouping, other than in line, or nearly on a plane, be never attempts. Mr. Millais' colouring is pure, forcible, and solid, a great merit in an age when broken colours, and pale, unhealthy tints, have become universally in vogue; but his manner of laying it on—as in this "Spring" picture, for instance—is unpleasantly and unnecessarily coarse. A third work remains to be mentioned—"The Love of James the First" (432), a small picture, more in the style in which the artist accomplished most of his early successes. It represents a tall young lady reaching up to hand a flower to a cavalier who is confined in a dungeon, and whose hand only is seen protruding through the grated window. The sentiment is the same as that in "The Huguenot," "The Royalist," and "The Letter of Release;" but the engrossing feature in it is, unquestionably, the strongly-painted blue dress of the lady.

Landseer has four pictures. One of large dimensions, occupying the place of honour in the east room (175), presents a wide expanse of water, with a deer swimming for its life, pursued by two dogs, or rather by one only, for the other has already received his quietus from a well-directed blow of one of the deer's antlers, and floats a mangled corpse far in the rear. There is considerable spirit in the design of this production, which, however, is slightly executed, and in other respects not equal to many of a similar class which have come from the same accomplished pencil. "Doubtful Crumbs" (138) is a touch of canine humour such as Landseer alone can attempt. It is impossible not to sympathise with the little terrier, who looks so wistfully—"letting I dare not wait upon I would"—at the bone which the big mastiff has just done picking. "The Prize Calt" (203) is a worthy descendant of the beautiful cow in last year's "Maid and the Magpie," so white, so plump, so playful; his head and tail decked with pale pink ribbon; the pride of the buxom young country girl who is gently leading him over a mountain rill. "A Kind Star" (426) is a mythical conceit, which we do not pretend to understand, of a dying doe, visited by an angelic phantom, with a star on its forehead, other stars dropping about on all sides. It is nicely painted, but hardly of importance worthy of the master.

E. M. Ward has a grand historical picture—grand for its very simplicity and singleness of purpose—of "Marie Antoinette Listening to the Act of Accusation the Day before her Trial" (125). The subject is described in the following quotation:—"On the 13th of October, Fouquier Tinville came to notify to her his act of accusation. She listened to it as a form of death which was not worth the honour of discussion. Her crime was being a queen, the consort and mother of a king, and the having abhorred a revolution which deprived her of a crown, of her husband, her children, and her life." There is something which approaches sublimity in this expression of the unhappy Queen, beautiful still in her sorrow

haughty in her humiliation, and strongly confiding in a Supreme will as with hands devoutly crossed, and looks fixed upon the crucifix before her, she listens to the savage demand for her blood. The insolent Tinville, as if to add to the bitterness of the blow he is striking at his helpless victim, sits on a table swinging one leg, and with his hat on, as he reads the act of accusation, the parchment of which fortunately partly hides his brutal countenance from the spectator. The finish of this picture is higher, and the colour more clear and harmonious, than we have observed in some of the artist's former productions. "Morning" (125), and "Home Thoughts" (393), are small fancy subjects, composed of a single female head, not very important either as to design or execution. The remaining contribution by this artist is a "Design for a Card presented to a Country Benefit Society" (875), but so slight in its pretensions that we think it a pity it was ever exhibited beyond the circle for which it was especially intended.

J. Philip, whose admirable portrait of a brother artist we have already mentioned, has another subject—one of his favourite Spanish scenes—painted with more than his usual gusto. "A Huff" (63) represents a mixed assemblage in a Spanish highway, the principal of whom are two young ladies—the one in "a huff" with her lover, the other gently twitting her, and pointing out the gay cavalier himself, as with nonchalant air he rides past. This is a well-studied and carefully-painted picture, and will enhance the reputation of the artist.

We are happy to mark evidence of determined study, attended by encouraging success, in one, at least, of the R.A.s.—viz., F. R. Pickersgill. He seems to have fixedly taken his course in the walk of historic art, and to have adopted the best schools of Italy as his model and guide. "Warrior Poets of the South of Europe contending in Song" (82) is a noble composition, including minstrels, and beautiful women in attitudes denoting attention, and a tournament going on in the distance, with a rich entourage of foliage and coast scenery, painted solidly, in a deep tone, after the manner of the early Venetian school. "Delila asking Forgiveness of Samson" (348) is not so agreeable a subject; but it is treated with the feeling and intelligence of a master, and, like the preceding, may be pointed to as a fine specimen of colouring.

MacIse's single exhibit is one of small dimensions and unpretending character. "The Poet and his Wife" (105), are a young couple enjoying the soft evening air under a structure of trellis-work, covered with flowers, from which the young wife is gathering a nosegay, whilst the young husband looks on admiringly. This tender idyll is painted in a congenial tone; the accustomed harshness and coldness of the artist being subdued for the occasion.

Herbert's only work—"Mary Magdalen with spices approaching the Tomb of Our Lord" (165), being the study for part of a picture of "The Holy Women passing at Daybreak over the Place of Crucifixion"—is a sickly subject, painted in a peculiar, unearthly bluish hue, very far removed from the truth of daybreak. As a pendant to this is Dyce's "The Good Shepherd" (174), a simple subject, wonderfully elaborated, in a thin, quiet style of colouring. The sheepfold into which Christ is conducting his flock is a real compound, bounded by palings which stretch up through the midst of the picture, and so scrupulously studied that small glimpses of light and grass-green are seen between the cracks. The head of Christ is endowed with considerable dignity and grandeur; but the carriage of the figure has the stiffness inseparable from the new school of art to which the artist belongs. The sheep are truthfully painted, without that textural exaggeration of surface which we find in some animal-painters of the day; and all the details of trees, herbage, &c., are completed with a firm and delicate touch.

J. Clark, whose "Cottage Door," in the British Institution, recently gave us so much delight, has here another triumph of artistic treatment in "The Draught-players" (209); but the subject, we must be permitted to say, is not the one we should have selected for a rising artist, having, indeed, been done over and over again *usque ad nauseam*, and having, truth to say, little in it beyond an opportunity for face-painting. And sure enough the face of the old man, who is being beaten by his grandson, we have seen before on many similar occasions; whilst many of the other figures are obvious repeats, though from the artist's own previous work. The mother and baby, for instance, are nearly identical with those in "The Cottage Door;" and the little child leaning against the old man's leg—a pretty idea in itself—bears an obvious similarity to the elder child in the same picture. Nevertheless, the work, taken as a whole, is one of a very high order of merit—clever in study, marvellously fine in drawing, and warm and genial in colouring.

"Just as the Twig is Bent the Tree's Inclined" (167), by Mulready, is a small and trifling effort, of which a preparatory cartoon appeared in last year's exhibition—a group of a mother, with a long and awkwardly-limbed boy on her lap, to whom she is inculcating instruction. It is an affair of sentimentality, rather than sentiment, painted with an undue amount of crimson and purple hues.

"The Emigrant's Last Sight of Home" (218), by Redgrave, is one of those subjects which are sure to enlist a large amount of sympathy at the present time. The subject is boldly, and not unskillfully, treated, the emigrant party on their way to the Far West occupying the foreground, on a rising ground, waving hands to the straggling village on the opposite hillside, and along the road in the valley, the inhabitants of which come out in little knots to wish them well. Approving of the picture, and exulting in the great mission which it commemorates, a mission in which this industrious nation seems ordained to play the largest share, we cannot but dissent from the appropriateness of the distich inserted by the artist in the catalogue:—

Have we not seen, round Britain's peopled shore,  
Her useful sons exchanged for useless ore;  
Forced from their homes, a melancholy train,  
To traverse climes beyond the Western main?

The time is gone by for such maudlin stuff as this, and artists, if they would minister to the requirements of the age in "Britain's peopled shore," and in new homes "beyond the Western main," would do wisely to adopt a more ennobling view of a great social and political movement. Mr. O'Neil, as we all know, made grand use of this suggestive theme last year in his "Eastward Ho!" His companion picture of "Home Again" we must defer noticing till next week.

**BANQUET AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.**—The usual Royal Academy dinner, on Saturday last, was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Derby, several of the Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Grote, and many literary and artistic notabilities. Sir Charles Eastlake presided. The Duke of Cambridge returned thanks for the Army, his Royal Highness expressing satisfaction that we were at peace, but intimating that we ought always to be prepared. The Earl of Derby returned thanks for the Ministry. He made some allusion to the general election, quoting one of the glees for the evening:—

From the Mall and from the Ring  
Every one has taken wing—  
Chloe, Straphan, Corydon,  
All are fled, and all are gone!

and then expressed regret at the war now "inevitably on the point of breaking out." He hoped that the peace of this country would not be disturbed. "Of this I am satisfied, that the conduct which England ought to adopt is, as far as may be possible, to maintain an impartial, a dignified, and a neutral attitude—to seize every opportunity that may present itself of reconciling conflicting nations, and what is even more difficult—of reconciling conflicting principles. The state of war on which Europe is about to enter will no doubt entail on this country much of anxiety, much of apprehension, much of expenditure. But God forbid that it should entail on us that most fearful of all expenditures—that of British blood and British lives. Gentlemen, I cordially concur with the illustrious Duke when he says that, in order to maintain the attitude which England ought to hold, it is necessary for the sake of peace that she should not be unprepared for any contingencies which may arise. I trust this assemblage will believe that such a sentiment is in entire accordance with the views, and I think, before twenty-four hours are over, it will be seen that it is also in entire accordance with the practice, of her Majesty's present advisers." Lord Derby, in conclusion, expressed a hope that they should soon see a more worthy building for the Academy exhibitors.

**LECTURES ON FOOD.**—On Monday evening Dr. Lankester delivered at the South Kensington Museum, to a very numerous audience, the first of a series of six lectures (to be delivered on Monday evenings) on "Food," which, with the permission of the Council on Education, he has arranged to give at this institution. The subject selected for the first lecture was "Water," which enters so largely into all our food.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**MANNING THE NAVY.**—The following proclamation for encouraging seamen and landmen to enter themselves on board her Majesty's ships of war appeared in a supplement to the *London Gazette* of Saturday:—"Victoria R.—Whereas it is our Royal intention to give all due encouragement to all such seamen and landmen who shall voluntarily enter themselves in our service, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publish this our Royal proclamation; and we do hereby promise and declare that all such able seamen fit for our service, not above the age of forty-five nor under the age of twenty years, who shall, on or before the 15th day of June next, voluntarily enter themselves to serve in our Royal Navy, either with the captains or lieutenants of our ships, or officers employed in tenders or at rendezvous on shore for raising men for the service of our Navy, shall receive as our Royal bounty the sum of £10 each man; and all such ordinary seamen, fit for our service, who shall so enter themselves as aforesaid shall receive the sum of £5 each man; and all such able-bodied landmen, not above the age of twenty-five, nor under the age of twenty years, who shall so enter themselves as aforesaid, shall receive the sum of 40s. each man as our Royal bounty; such respective sums to be paid them by the respective paymasters of the ships on board which they may be serving immediately after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of such entry. And we do declare that the qualification of the seamen and landmen so entering themselves as aforesaid shall be certified by the captain, lieutenant, or master and boatswain, or other warrant officer of the ship or vessel where they shall enter. And for preventing any abuses by any persons leaving the vessels to which they shall belong, and entering themselves on board any other of our ships and vessels in order to obtain the said bounty money, we do hereby declare and command that such seamen and landmen belonging to any of our ships or vessels as shall absent themselves from any of the said ships or vessels to which they shall belong, and shall enter themselves on board any other of our said ships or vessels in order to obtain the said bounty, shall not only lose the wages due to them in the ships or vessels they shall leave, but also be severely punished according to their demerits.—Given at our Court at Windsor, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1859, and in the twenty-second year of our reign. God save the Queen."

The Registrar-General of Seamen arrived at Ratcliffe-highway, the resort of seamen in London, on Saturday last, with the Queen's proclamation offering a bounty. He invited the assistance of the publicans, and one of them started a stage-coach and four horses, with a van of music, flags, and men-of-war's men, who dilated upon the advantageous offer made to sailors. Much excitement and cheering followed, and numbers have already volunteered. At the beginning of this week the carriage again traversed the City. In consequence of the issue of her Majesty's proclamation to encourage the entry of seamen and landmen for service in the Royal Navy, posted at the Admiralty, Horse Guards, the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, and Docks, an immense number of men and lads assembled at the Royal Naval Rendezvous, Tower-hill, to join the service; and both entrances to the rendezvous have been besieged by an eager throng anxious to take the bounty and enter the service. It is calculated that the men required, 10,000, will be raised in a very short period.

The accounts received by the Admiralty of the reception of her Majesty's proclamation at the northern and western ports have been most encouraging. First-class seamen freely volunteered for the service, and in a few days an efficiently-manned fleet of steam ships-of-war, commensurate with the power and dignity of England, will be afloat in the British Channel.

An Admiralty notice has just been issued inviting applications from duly-qualified persons to serve as Second Masters in the Royal Navy.

The *Gazette* announces that examination for direct commissions in the Army will commence on the 15th of June next.

Orders have been issued by the Admiralty for all the men belonging to the Coast Guard fit for service to be held ready to proceed to sea, and the necessary number of Royal Marines to be told off for the first division of the steam reserve, all the ships composing which are having their sea fire-hearths put in.

As a practical manifestation of the desire to restore the Navy to a satisfactory state of efficiency, we gladly hear that urgent orders have again been sent by the Government to Woolwich and Sheerness Dockyards to hasten still more the completion of the various ships in progress in these establishments.

A new breech-loading cavalry carbine having been brought under the notice of the War authorities, the invention of Mr. Leetch, a trial of the weapon took place last week at Brompton, in the presence of several officers of the Royal Engineers. Mr. Leetch fired several rounds at distances varying from 300 to 600 yards, using Captain Norton's gossamer cartridge, all with the most complete success.

The greatest activity prevails in every department of the Tower of London in packing up large quantities of naval and military stores, ammunition, &c., which were forwarded per steam-boat and railway to various dockyards, arsenals, and other parts, by order of Government. Additional mechanics and other men have been taken on to facilitate the execution of the great number of orders which have been transmitted from the Admiralty and the War Office.

On Sunday a large detachment of coastguardsmen called in for sea service arrived at Portsmouth by rail, and were conveyed into the dockyard by the Government line. These men, the greater number of whom are good seamen, will, for the most part, be draughted into the ships just commissioned, and form the nuclei of crews to be completed by volunteers from the merchant navy, and others who may be attracted to the service by the bounty offered by the Royal proclamation just issued.

The reorganisation of the Regiment of Royal Artillery into fourteen brigades, each having a separate station, and its own regimental staff, is now being carried into effect, and various removals of companies have taken place to complete the strength at each home and foreign station. In order to save expense with regard to the removal of troops, the Commander-in-Chief has directed that the companies now on service nearest the headquarters station of each brigade shall be attached to such brigade, if not in excess of the number of companies required.

An Admiralty order has arrived at Sheerness to enter an additional number of shipwrights, caulkers, smiths, joiners, labourers, &c., to meet the pressing demand for fitting out the different ships at that port. Admiralty instructions have also been received at Woolwich Dockyard, directing Mr. Sturdee, acting master-shipwright, to hasten with all possible dispatch the completion of the various new class steam-frigates in progress of construction, and to augment the working establishment of his department for that purpose. About two hundred additional hands were accordingly ordered to be taken on forthwith.

Agents for the Admiralty and the Horse Guards were during the last week engaged in Liverpool making arrangements for chartering some of our first-class steam-ships to convey troops and warlike stores to the Mediterranean. On Saturday one of the Government surveyors made a survey of the splendid Cunard screw-steamer *Rina*, and it is understood that she will be immediately dispatched with troops and warlike stores to reinforce the garrison at Gibraltar. Other steam-ships, it is understood, will be at an early day dispatched from Liverpool to convey similar accessions of material and moral strength to Malta, Corfu, and our other possessions in the Mediterranean.

In addition to the preparations making for the augmentation of the Channel fleet, the division of which, under the command of Sir C. Fremantle, has sailed from Berehaven, Bantry Bay, with sealed orders, supposed destination the Adriatic, the greatest activity prevails in all departments of the Admiralty, and the steamers *Britannia*, *Sidney Hall*, and *Peninsule* have been dispatched to Gibraltar with large quantities of shot, shell, and ammunition. The Admiralty have also just dispatched several vessels, laden with heavy guns, to Malta, which are to be mounted on the fortifications of that island.

Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B. (Inspector-General of Cavalry), on Monday resumed the inspection commenced by him, at the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, on the previous Friday, having inspected the garrison at Dover on Saturday. A succession of "rides," by the establishment, were first gone through in the riding-school, followed by sword and lance exercises, and leaping in the barrack-field, as also by gun exercise. The several depôts then went through sword and lance exercises on foot in the barrack-square, these being particularly well performed. The riding establishment having next been inspected in complete marching order, and the officers' ride gone through, the inspection concluded, his Lordship expressing his entire satisfaction with the whole of the performances of the troops.

The British Navy has received a valuable addition to its powerful fleet of line-of-battle ships by the launch, from Chatham Dockyard, of the fine screw steam-ship *Hood*, 91 guns, which took place on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of several thousand spectators. The *Hood* is a splendid specimen of naval architecture, and as she lay on the stocks, before the launch, her vast size and the splendid sweep of her hull, together with her general outline, excited universal admiration. She has been on the stocks building a great number of years, having been originally designed and laid down for an 80-gun sailing-ship. As she progressed, however, it was found that the present requirements of the Navy made it desirable that the ships built should be provided with the auxiliary screw-propeller, and directions were accordingly given by the Lords of the Admiralty to complete the *Hood*, a line-of-battle screw-steamer. The following figures will give some idea of the size of this vessel:—Extreme length between perpendiculars, 238 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 200 ft. 19 in.; extreme breadth, 55 ft. 9 in.; breadth for tonnage, 55 ft.; breadth moulded, 54 ft. 3 in.; depth in hold, 24 ft.; burden in tons, 3,232.45-94. The ceremony of "christening" the ship was performed by Miss Hood, a granddaughter of Lord Hood, after whom the vessel is named. The next vessel to be launched from this dockyard will be the screw-corvette *Charybdis*, 21, which is ordered to take place on the 1st of June.



*MUSIC.*

AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA (Covent Garden) the only new occurrence has been the reappearance, on Tuesday, of Mario, who has returned to us with powers and energies unimpaired. He performed his favourite part of the *Duke of Mantua* in "*Rigoletto*," sustaining the character with the grace and elegance for which he is unrivalled on the stage, and displaying all the beauties of his rich and mellow voice. His charming little air, "*La donna è mobile*," was enthusiastically applauded, and his whole reception was the just tribute of the public admiration. The part of *Gilda*, in which Bosio used to act and sing so charmingly, was now assigned to Mdle. Lotti, who, notwithstanding the disadvantage of coming after one who was the idol of the public, acquitted herself admirably and successfully. Ronconi, of course, was the *Rigoletto*, rendering the character of the poor jester one of the most terrible and melancholy things in the whole range of the drama. The performance of this opera (a work which contains many beauties) was highly successful, and was repeated on Thursday.

Berkshire—Walter, L; Bourvie, L; Vernon, C;  
 Breconshire—Morgan, C;  
 Buckinghamshire—Diarrell, C; Du Pré, C;  
 Cavadish, L;  
 Cambridgeshire—Adeane, L; Ball, C; Yorke, C;  
 Carmarthenshire—Jones, C; Pugh, C;  
 Carmarvonshire—Pennant, C;  
 Cheshire (North)—Egerton, C; Legh, C;  
 Cheshire (South)—Egerton, C; Tollenmache, C;  
 Cheshire (West)—Haley, L; St. Aubyn, L;  
 Cumberland (East)—Howard, L; Marshall, L;  
 Cumberland (W.)—Lowther, C; Wyndham, L;  
 Denbighshire—Wynne, C; Riddell, L;  
 Derby (North)—Cavendish, L; Thornhill, L;  
 Devon (North)—Cotton, L;  
 Dorsetshire—Portman, L; Sturt, C; Segner, C;  
 Durham (North)—Tempest, C; Skelton, L;  
 Durham (South)—Pease, L; Farrer, C;  
 Essex (North)—Pereford, C; Du Cane, C;  
 Flintshire—Mostyn, L;  
 Gloucestershire—Cotterel, L; Vivian, L;  
 Gloucester (West)—Kingscote, L; Rolt, C;  
 Hampshire (North)—Beach, C; Booth, C;  
 Hampshire (South)—Dutton, C; Jervise, L;  
 Herefordshire—Graham, C; King, C; Mildmay, C;  
 Hereford—Lytton, C; Fuller, L; Smith, C;  
 Kent (East)—Bridges, C; Deedes, C;  
 Lancashire (North)—Patten, C; Harrington, L;  
 Leicestershire (South)—Packer, C; Curzon, C;  
 Lincolnshire (North)—Cholmeley, L; Stan-  
 ley, C;  
 Lincolnshire (South)—Trollope, C; Packer, L;  
 Northamptonshire—Morgan, C; Somerset, C;  
 Norfolk (East)—Coke, L; Howes, C;  
 Northamptonshire (South)—Knightley, C;  
 Northamptonshire (North)—Cartwright, C;  
 Northumberland (South)—Beaumont, L;  
 Northumberland (North)—Liddell, C;  
 Northumberland (North)—Lorraine, C; Rie-  
 ch, C;  
 Nottinghamshire (North)—Denison, L; Clin-  
 ton, C;  
 Nottinghamshire (South)—Newark, C; Dar-  
 row, C;  
 Oxfordshire—Hewley, C; Harcourt, C;  
 Oxfordshire—North, C;  
 Radnorshire—Wales, C;  
 Rutlandshire—Noel, C; Heathcote, L;  
 Shropshire (North)—Hill, C; Gore, C;  
 Shropshire (South)—Newport, C; Clive, C;  
 Somersetshire (North)—St. John, L; Hill, C;  
 Somersetshire (West)—Moody, C; Wood, C;  
 Staffordshire (North)—Adderley, C; In-  
 gestre, C;  
 Staffordshire (South)—Foster, L; Foley, L;  
 Suffolk (West)—Bramford, C; Dring, C;  
 Sussex (East)—Perrensy, C; Dodson, L;  
 Sussex (West)—March, C; Wyndham, L;  
 Warwickshire (N.)—Spencer, C; Nevada, C;  
 Warwickshire (S.)—Mordant, L; Shirley, C;  
 Wiltshire—Lowther, C;  
 Wiltshire (North)—Estcourt, C; Long, C;  
 Wiltshire (South)—Herbert, L; Thynne, C;  
 Worcesterhire (East)—Foley, L; Calthorpe, L;  
 Worcesterhire (West)—Eimley, C; Knight, C;  
 Yorkshire (East Riding)—Hotham, C; Dun-  
 combe, C;  
 Yorkshire (North)—Cawley, C; Dunscombe, C

Armagh—Bond, C	Ennis—Fitzgerald, L
Bandon—Bernard, C	Enniskillen—Cole, C
Belfast—Cairns, C; Davison, C	Galway—Dunkellin, L; Lever, L
Clontarf—Bewley, L	Kilkenny—Sullivan, C
Coralane—Boyd, C	Limerick—Russell, L; *Gavin, L
Dundpatrick—Kerr, L	Lisburn—Richardson, C
Dublin (N)—*Gale, C; Vance, C	Londonberry—*Gavin, C
Dublin (Univ.)—Whiteside, C; Lefroy, C	Portlannington—Damer, C
Dundalk—Bowyer, L	Tralee—O'Connell, L
Dungannon—Knox, C	Wexford (Borough)—Redmond, L
Dunstable—Maguire, L	

Aberdeenshire—Haddo, C  
 Aberdeen (City)—Byrnes, L  
 Argyllshire—Finlay, L  
 Argyshire—Stuart, L  
 Berwickshire—Robertson, L  
 Caithnessshire—Traill, L  
 Clackmannan and Kinross—Adam, L  
 Dumfriesshire—Hors Johnston, C  
 Dumfries Burghs—Ewart, L  
 Dundee—Ogilvy, L  
 (Inburghshire)—Dalkeith, C  
 Edinburgh—Black, L; Moncreiff, L  
 Elgin and Nairn Shires—Bauch, C  
 Elgin Burghs—Duff, L  
 Falkirk Burghs—Merry, L  
 Fifeshire—Weimys, L  
 Forfarshire—Duncan, L  
 Glasgow—Buchanan, L; Dalgleish, L  
 Greenock—Dunlop, L  
 Haddingtonshire—Elcho, C  
 Haddington Burghs—Davis, L  
 Invernessshire—Baillie, C  
 Inverness Burghs—Matheson, L  
 Kilmarnock Burghs—Burgate, L  
 Kincardineburgh—Arbutnot, C  
 Kirkcaldy Burghs—Ferguson, L  
 Lanarkshire—Coolebrooke, L  
 Leith Burghs—Miller, L  
 Linlithgowshire—Hamilton, C  
 Montrose—Baxter, L  
 Paisley—Ewing, L  
 Peebleshire—Montgomery, C  
 Perthshire—Stirling, C  
 Perth—Kinnaird, L  
 Renfrewshire—Stewart, C  
 Roxburghshire—Scott, L  
 Selkirkshire—Lockhart, C  
 St. Andrew's Burghs—Elliott, L  
 Strivingshire—Blackburn, C  
 Stirling—Caird, L  
 Sudthorpe—Stafford, L  
 Wigtonshire—Agnew, L  
 Wigton Burghs—Dunbar, L

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N. ; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. ; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	"	"	"	0-10	"	"	Miles.	Inches	
April 27	29.869	46.4	41.4	84	10	44.8	48.4	E. N. E.	.000	
" 28	29.573	46.8	45.1	94	10	44.1	52.3	L. N. N.	.030	
" 29	29.502	51.6	45.5	81	9	47.7	61.8	S. S. W. S. W. N. E.	.230	
" 30	29.859	45.2	40.3	84	10	44.3	46.0	E. N. E.	.010	
May 1	29.851	44.4	34.3	70	10	42.7	50.3	E. N. E.	.338	
" 2	29.839	43.7	34.0	71	10	41.4	50.9	N. N. E. N. E.	.376	
" 3	29.933	43.9	33.6	70	7	40.7	55.2	N. E. E.	.334	

**ST. JAMES'S.**—On Monday the French troupe opened on a new campaign. The piece is one well known—"Mons. Chappillard"—which was added the five-act drama-vaudeville, "Marie; or, La Perle de Savoie," likewise well known. The speculation is under the management of M. Jules Samson; and, with the aid of M. Daubray, Mdlle. Leontine, and Mdlle. Anna Devin, he is likely to succeed. The former sustains the rôle of *Clémence*, in the second-named drama, and with such excellence that it must be decidedly appreciated by all who have the slightest claim to histrionic taste. M. Samson announces speedy accession to his company, and M. Clement Just is daily expected.

THE TALKING FISH. — "Wonders will never cease." Right, madam. But some wonders are natural—others unnatural, or preternatural. There is one that is wholly the former. It is no pretence, no delusion, no stuffed skin; but, as Trinculo or Stephano observes, "a veritable fish." Yes, a fish—a true, living, natural fish; that is, as much a fish as a whale is, though not so large as a whale. But it is large enough. It is at least eleven feet long; and it can stand on its tail and overtop its keeper. The fact is, the animal is amphibious. It is none other than the *Phoca Leptonyx*, a female, and a most interesting specimen. It is stated that it was captured on the coast of Africa, on the 5th May, 1854, by Signor Cavana and crew, and has been exhibited by the signor already at Liverpool and Manchester. It has now made its appearance in town. Let every naturalist, or lover of nature's marvels, pay it a visit. We had not to learn that creatures of this species are remarkably docile. The remark is as old as Pliny; and the sailors by whom this *Phoca* was caught have taught it many odd things. It is, in fact, an "odd fish," and might be quoted in support of the odd-liberty theory. At any rate, between it and man a mesmeric sympathy has been instituted. A fine dog-like head it has, and beautiful eyes, sparkling and rolling with intelligence, showing that what you say is understood, and seeking to communicate what Madame *Phoca* feels for you. It is evidently not only a docile but a loving animal. Much as it has been taught, it is manifestly capable of more teaching. It will dance at your bidding, in such sort as a fish can dance, rolling itself, with gestural vehemence, in its bath, and illustrating in its awkward way, yet with a sort of grace, the poetry of motion. O, Wordsworth! why are you not now alive to glorify the *Phoca Leptonyx* in your immortal verses? And can it talk? Yes; not much yet, but with sufficient promise that it will talk more. It can say "mamma" and "papa," and can call its keeper by his name, "John," and it can not only dance, but it can act,—go right through a scene. It can convert its fins into hands and arms, and clasp them together in the attitude of supplication. Other things, also, equally wonderful and entertaining, it can do. What? Go, and see. Yes; go to 191, Piccadilly, and see.

**POLYGRAPHIC HALL.**—This popular place for entertainments is now in the possession of Professor Jacobs, "the wizard," whose magic of prestidigitism is well calculated to astonish not only the young and unpractised but the old and experienced. He has recently returned from the colonies, with stores of tricks and conjurations and wierd attractions in abundance. He still parades his apparatus, and fills the scene with glittering paraphernalia. He seeks not only to awaken wonder, but to delight the senses. His aim also is to amuse; and accordingly his attendant aids in the sport and fun which he seeks to produce. His great tricks are entitled "The Magician's Déjeuner," "The Enchanted Seat," "The Incantation Kettle," and "The Mysterious Gold Fish." Two hours with the Wizard Jacobs may be pleasantly occupied.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The anniversary meeting of this society for the election of council and officers was held on Monday, at the house of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi—the Rev. L. V. Harcourt, V.P., in the chair. A report from the council for the last year was read, and a ballot taken for officers, when his Royal Highness the Prince Consort was elected President, Mr. W. Wilson Saunders, F.R.S., Treasurer, and Professor Lindley, F.R.S., Secretary, for the ensuing year.

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AT DRURY LANE Mdlle. Titiens made her first appearance on Tuesday, in the character of *Lucrezia Borgia*. The theatre was crowded to the doors and the fair prima donna was greeted, on presenting herself, with prolonged acclamations—a reception by which she seemed to be much moved. This was one of her greatest parts at Her Majesty's Theatre last year; and it is sufficient, therefore, to say that her picture of the terrible daughter of the Borgias was as grand and striking as ever; while her singing had all its well-known power and beauty, with even an increase of Italian smoothness and finish. Gugiini was the *Gennaro*—one of his finest parts. Mdlle. Guarducci achieved a great success in the character of *Orsini*, personating the gay young nobleman to admiration, and singing charmingly. The famous Brindisi, “*Il segreto per esser felice*,” was redemanded with acclamations. Badiali was, on the whole, a good representative of the *Duke Alfonso*, though not sufficiently stern and terrible.

On Wednesday Victoire Balfe appeared in "Lucia di Lamermoor," together with Mongini in the character of *Edgardo*. The youthful prima donna was completely successful. Her personation of the hapless heroine was most truthful and pathetic, and she sang exquisitely. Mongini's performance was calculated to raise him still higher in public favour. There is no doubt that he is one of the most accomplished tenors now on the stage, and that he has considerable powers as a tragedian. There was nothing remarkable in the performance of the other characters, save that, Fagotti being indisposed, the character of *Enrico* was taken by Lanzoni.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY gave its first concert of this, its forty-seventh, season at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. This great and renowned society, we are glad to learn, is in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding all the competition and rivalry to which it is exposed. The subscription of this season considerably exceeds those of several years back; and this first concert drew together a crowded and brilliant assemblage. The following programme will give a sufficient idea of the quality of the concert:—

PART I.		
Sinfonia in E flat, No. 8 .....	Haydn.	
Recit. "Alcandro, lo confesso" .....	Signor Belletti.....	Mozart.
Aria "Non so donde viene" .....		
New Concerto, Violin (MS), Herr Joachim .....		Joachim.
Allegro Maestoso all' Ungarese, Romana.		
Finale, Vivace alla Zingara.		
Scena, "Infelice," Madame Anna Bishop .....		Mendels.
Overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits" .....		Weber.
PART II.		
Sinfonia in D, No. 2.....		Beethoven.
Duetto, "Se la vita," Madame Anna Bishop and Signor Belletti .....		Rossini.
(Semiramide)		
Solo, Violon, Claconne, Herr Joachim.....		J. S. Pac.
Overture, "Zaubertische" .....		Mozart.
Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D.		

The novelty of the evening was Joachim's concerto, a bold and original composition, and a marvel of executive power. The magnificent symphonies and overtures, under Dr. Bennett's admirable direction, were performed as they are performed only at the Philharmonic Society; and the fine vocal pieces received ample justice from Madame Anna Bishop and Signor Belletti.

HERR JOACHIM has begun a series of chamber concerts, for the performance of Beethoven's quartets, including his posthumous works, which, from their enormous difficulty and peculiarities of style, still remain almost a sealed book for the public. The first concert was given on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. The performers were Joachim himself, Ries, Webbe, and Piatti—a party not to be excelled. They played three quartets: that in F minor, op. 95; that in E flat, op. 127; and that in F, op. 59. The last of these, one of the famous "Rasoumofsky" set, is well known; the others have scarcely ever been heard in England. The execution of these works, we need scarcely say, was perfect, and enchanted the numerous and very musical audience assembled to hear them.

Mr. ELLA has terminated a course of interesting and instructive musical lectures at the LONDON INSTITUTION. The series consisted of five lectures, on the origin, structure, and character of musical instruments, and on the art of instrumentation in chamber and orchestral music. The concluding lecture was delivered on Monday evening last. Mr. Ella included all the instruments of any importance in modern use. The first lecture was upon the principal domestic instruments—the harp, harmonium, and pianoforte; the second, on the violin and other bow instruments; the third, on wind instruments of wood—the flute, clarinet, &c.; the fourth, on wind instruments of metal—the trumpet, horn, &c.; and the fifth, on instruments of percussion—the drum, cymbals, &c. In treating of each instrument, the lecturer gave a concise history of its invention and progress to its present state of improvement; explaining the acoustical principle of its construction and the mode of its performance, and illustrating his explanations with numerous examples of the effects produced by the combination of instruments in sacred, classical, lyrical, and ballet music, selected from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, Rossini, Auber, &c. Mr. Kjalmark presided at the pianoforte. An agreeable variety was produced by the occasional introduction of some of our finest glee and part-songs, sung by Messrs. Fielding, Williams, Percy, and Distin. The theatre was crowded each night by an attentive and gratified audience.

The MUSICAL UNION commenced its fifteenth season on Tuesday last by a matinée at St. James's Hall, conducted by Mr. Ella, the musical director of the society. The performances consisted of Haydn's quartet in F, No. 82; Hummel's trio concertante in E, op. 83, for the piano, violin, and violoncello; Mendelssohn's quartet in D, op. 44; and a grand fantasia called "Souvenir de Naples," composed and played by M. Leopold de Meyer. In the quartets the performers were Sainton, Goffrie, Blagrove, and Piatti; and in the trio the pianoforte was played by Mdle. Emma Suppus, a pianist newly arrived from Frankfort, an accomplished and interesting young lady, who charmed the audience by her pure, graceful, and brilliant execution of one of the finest and most difficult of Hummel's pianoforte works. It is hardly necessary to say that the two beautiful quartets were perfectly performed. Leopold de Meyer, who has not been in London for these fifteen years, is a sort of pianoforte Paganini, possessed of unbounded execution, and in the habit of playing only his own music, filled with *tours de force* which no one could achieve but himself. He preserves his pristine powers; and his performance is certainly worthy of admiration as a *ne plus ultra* in its own peculiar way. The hall, as usual at these matinées, was full of fashionable and musical company; and it gives us pleasure to learn that an association which deserves so well of the musical world is in a highly prosperous condition.

Miss LOUISA VINNING and Mr. ALLAN IRVING have announced an evening concert to be given at St. James's Hall on this day week, the 14th instant. It will be an entertainment of great and varied attraction. Miss Vinning and Mr. Irving, two of our most accomplished vocalists, are to be assisted by Madame Catherine Hayes, Mdle. Tindl, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Signor Belletti, and the gentlemen of the Vocal Association; together with Herr Wismawski, M. Paque, and Mr. Charles Hallé, as instrumentalists. The concert is honoured with the patronage of a large and distinguished body of the nobility and fashionable classes.

WAR! war! It is all over with the once-flourishing "Exhibition of 1861." The arts of War have triumphed for a time over the arts of Peace. Step into any club, and on what does the talk run? On Austria and France—on Whitworth and Armstrong—on England, Enfield rifles, and elections.

We have a war, too, announced in literature! Mr. Dyce, **angry** with Mr. Collier, proclaims war to the knife in the public prints. And on what subject? many will ask. Why, on the common debatable ground of what was really written by an Englishman who described himself in his will as "William Shakespeare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, gentleman." Some good will come from this. Neither needs assistance.

A ripe scholar, and a good one, has just passed from among us at a ripe age. He knew more than he could turn to account. It is idle even to think on the knowledge that has departed with him. We refer to a clergyman of the Church of England, The Reverend John Mitford—an admirably good man, with a cultivated taste for all that is sublime and beautiful in nature, all that is pure and poetic in art. Born in Suffolk for forty-nine years, on one little living—without some rich accessories—he read with the avidity of Warburton, and had Warburton's reading without Warburton's gentleness and without Warburton's arrogance. A living scholar will tell us, we feel assured, ample testimony, were it required, to what we state: that scholar is the Reverend Alexander Dyce. Mr. Mitford's noble library will, of course, be sold—but at what a price, with a promise of ten per cent income tax before us?

"First they go up and then they go down." Old London-bridge was a wonder—a bridge and street covered with houses. Then Westminster-bridge was a wonder. Then Blackfriars-bridge. Then Waterloo-bridge—"worthy," it were said, and properly said, "of Sesostris and the Cæsars. Then came Hammersmith and Hungerford Bridges. Marvellous, all. Then came Telford, with his Menai-bridge—a world's wonder; and so it was. Then came Stephenson, putting, vulgarly speaking, Telford's nose out of joint. And this week comes the son of Thames-Tunnel Brunel, tearing the champion's belt of science from the loins of Stephenson. That railway bridge connecting Devon with Cornwall is a work which would astonish both those great giants of antiquity whose figures were 'cut out' on the Hoe at Plymouth—Giant Goemot and Giant Corinusc.

Mr. E. V. Ripplingille, a clever and disappointed artist, blighted but not killed by the neglect of the Royal Academy, has just died.

A kind of dirty-parchment covered album, temp. 1744, county Suffolk, was sold on Saturday last to Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle-street for the sum of one hundred guineas. Nor was the price too great, and Mr. Murray was wise to secure the volume. And what was it? It was a volume of letters (original and unpublished) written by Pope and his assistant Fenton, to Fenton's fellow-assistant Broome, put together by Broome, when angry, for his own guidance and for the information of posterity. A like volume—the companion volume in fact—was bought by Mr. Peter Cunningham for Mr. Murray some eleven years ago. Mr. Murray's new acquisition adds fifty-four unpublished letters written by Pope to the "more than three hundred unpublished letters" advertised for publication in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*.

An extract from the parchment album will please the many admirers of Pope. The two translators were then on good terms, and Pope, as Fenton describes him in a hitherto unknown letter, was as "brisk as a wren." The "Odyssey" was done and out. What says Pope?—"We have been married now these three years, and have dragged on our common load with daily and mutual labor and constancy, lightening each other's toil, and friends to the last. We want only now a glorious epiphonema and crown to our work. Why should we not go together in triumph and demand the bacon flitch at Dunmow?"

Mr. Harrison Ainsworth will like this unpublished allusion to his favourite fitch, so emblematic of wedded life at Dunmow, in Essex, and, as it turned out, so untrue to the wedded and still-existing life of the two translators.

The following letter speaks for itself :—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I observe, under the head of Town and Table Talk on Literature, Art, &c., the original drawing of Hogarth's well-known engraving of *Simon, Lord Lovat*, is in London, at Lord Saltoun's. I beg to inform you that the original painting is in my possession. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

1, Park-place, Darlington, May 2, 1852. WM. JOHN OLIVER.

The men of Aberdeen will not be displeased at receiving this information. But, was there ever a painting of Lord Lovat by Hogarth? Did Hogarth do more than a drawing and an engraving?

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The fourth conversazione of the above society took place on Tuesday evening, at the Portland Gallery, Regent-street—kindly lent for the occasion by the Institution of Fine Arts. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared to take considerable interest in the paintings exhibited in the three rooms which compose the gallery. Mr. Heraud read an interesting paper "On Poetry in Connection with the Fine Arts." Poetry was a work of art; and the word poet, which was derived from a Greek word, signified a creator. Next to man himself was the work of man. A picture, a statue, a musical composition, or a drama—in which all the arts unite—was an evidence of creative power. In that sense, every man was by nature an artist. Poetry was closely allied with philosophy. It was in silence and solitude that all great ideas were nourished, until from small seeds they germinated into great trees, bearing golden fruits, with graceful stems, adorned with many-coloured leaves. The more ideal the source, the more beautiful the result. The greatest poets and artists were also great philosophers—Such as Coleridge, Shelley, Wordsworth, Michael Angelo, and Flaxman. "The world shut out" was the command which every artist readily obeyed while engaged in his spiritual work; and it was only when the task was completed that he was to come forth to receive admiration. A concert, conducted by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, then followed, in which Madame Andersson, Mrs. Alfred Gilbert, Miss Susanna Cole, and Messrs. Alfred and Henry Holmes, and Herr Schloesser, took part.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The tenant farmers on Lord Derby's estate in Halewood have presented his agent, Mr. George Hendril, with a handsome silver salver, "in testimony of their esteem, and in acknowledgment of his ability and zeal in directing and successfully carrying out the improvements in the township."

Last week, at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, the first of two grand concerts in aid of the building fund of the Northern Counties Institute for the Deaf and Dumb were given by the Amateur Musical Society, under distinguished patronage, and aided by a committee of 150 gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The band and chorus numbered upwards of 80, and the programme of vocal and instrumental music was of the first class. At the time a magnificent baton presented to him the previous evening, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to John Webb, Esq., by the ladies of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Amateur Musical Society as a token of their gratitude for his kindness, and in acknowledgment of his great musical talent. April, 1859."

A service of silver plate, value 300 guineas, has been presented to Mr. James Bent, surgeon, of Manchester, well known from his connection with charitable institutions and sick and benefit clubs.

The aggregate of all the vessels of war now in the course of construction at the several ports is twenty-seven, mounting, in all, 154 guns, and 15,010 horses' power.

On Tuesday morning the 2nd battalion of the 24th Infantry, now stationed at the Sheffield Barracks, were presented with their first colours by Lady Wharfedale. The morning being fine, the spectacle was a very interesting one. There was, as is usual at military festivities, a numerous assemblage of ladies, and several of the leading families of the town were present.





THE NEW STEAM-FRIGATE "MERSEY," 40 GUNS. — SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE



"THE VIRGIN ADORING THE INFANT SAVIOUR." BY GHIRLANDAJO.

ONE of the most interesting and pleasing specimens of the early Italian school recently added to the national collection is that of "The Virgin Adoring the Infant Christ," by Ghirlandajo, which hangs in the little room on the left hand at the top of the stairs. Domenico Ghirlandajo (born 1449, died 1498) occupied an important place in the transition period of art, and his teaching and example had a marked influence upon the great period which was immediately to follow. The force of this remark will be understood when it is added that he was the founder of an eminent school, in which, amongst other pupils, was the immortal Michael Angelo. Domenico Corradi was the son of a silversmith of Florence, who from his success in the manufacture of "garlands," probably of silver, as a female ornament, acquired the cognomen of Ghirlandajo, which his family afterwards bore. Domenico was originally destined to follow his father's trade, but he early showed his predilection for the painter's art by sketching the portraits of the passers-by whom he saw in the streets from his father's shop window. He was permitted to follow his bent, and was placed as a pupil under Alessio Baldovinetti, and it is remarkable that the appreciation and individualising of human features and character which displayed themselves in his first efforts at portraiture are a distinguishing element in all his after-works. Nor is it mere servile imitation that we find in the numerous portraits which he introduced into his pictures: he invested his heads with an ideal beauty and dignity which had never been attained by any artist before him. He also carried out the mysteries of perspective with a success never before achieved—resorted to the charms of landscape, and other accessories, which he introduced with the greatest taste and the most agreeable effect; and, conscious of the sterling quality of these attractions, he was the first, in a great measure, to omit the gilt background and draperies with which his predecessors had been in the habit of adorning their otherwise unprepossessing productions.

The noble qualities which we have attributed to Ghirlandajo's pencil are abundantly exemplified in the work before us—so full of dignity and devotional character, yet so simple and modest withal; so rich and fresh in colour, so masterly in the handling and finish. One circumstance should be referred to as peculiarly worthy of notice in this as in other similar compositions of the earlier and more genuine period of scriptural painting—namely, the devotion, modesty, and humility typified in the expression of the Madonna, who, not yet assuming the prerogatives and gaudy trappings of Queen of Heaven, is content, in all submissiveness and wonderment, to worship the Divine infant to whom miraculously, by Heavenly ordinance, she has given birth. Nothing can be sweeter or more feminine than the face; nothing more engaging than the innocent simplicity of her attitude. The heads of the two angels are grand conceptions, but of a different character. As for the exquisite finish



"THE VIRGIN ADORING THE INFANT SAVIOUR."—BY GHIRLANDAJO.—IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

of the work in every part, no description would convey an adequate idea of it. A little of the formality and dryness of the old school is still, perhaps, perceptible in it; but we see that these trammels are on the very eve of being cast away for ever.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, NEWGATE-STREET.

On Easter Monday and Tuesday the "Spital Sermons" are preached in Christchurch, Newgate-street, before the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and Governors of the five Royal Hospitals; the Bishops in turn preaching on Monday, and usually the Lord Mayor's Chaplain on Tuesday. On Monday the scholars of Christchurch, known familiarly as the "Bluecoat Boys," headed by the beadle, proceed to the Mansion House, and return in procession to Christchurch with the Lord Mayor and City authorities, to hear the sermon. The sermon this year was preached by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle. On Tuesday the boys again go to the Mansion House, and pass through the Egyptian Hall before the Lord Mayor, each boy receiving a glass of wine, two buns, and a shilling; the monitors half-a-crown each; and the Grecians a guinea. This interesting ceremony, as it occurred last week, forms the subject of our Engraving. They then return to Christchurch, as on Monday, to hear the sermon, which was preached this year by the Rev. T. Briant, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

The following particulars relative to Christ's Hospital, taken from Timbs's "Curiosities of London," will, doubtless, be of interest to our readers:—

This is one of the five Royal hospitals of the city of London, and was founded for destitute children, by Edward VI., June 26, 1553, on the site of the Grey Friars' Monastery. At the same time the King founded St. Thomas's and Bridewell Hospitals; the three foundations forming part of a comprehensive scheme of charity, originating in a sermon preached before his Majesty by the pious Bishop Ridley. Besides the sites and appurtenances, Edward bestowed lands for their support to the amount of £600 a year; "and then said in the hearing of his Council, 'Lord, I yield Thee most hearty thanks, that Thou hast given me life thus long to finish this work to the glory of Thy Name.' After which foundation established, he lived not above two daies; whose life would have been wished equal to he patriches, if it had pleased God so to have prolonged it."—*Stow.*

The old monastic buildings were then repaired: the citizens became animated by Edward's zeal; and, by aid of their benefactions, in Nov., 1552, 340 "poore fatherlesse children" were admitted within the ancient monastery walls. "On Christmas-day," says Stow, "while the Lord Maior and Aldermen rode to Paul's, the children of Christ's Hospital stood from St. Lawrence-lane end in Cheape towards Paul's, all in one livery of russet cotton, 340 in number; and at Easter next they were in blue, at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since." Hence the popular name of the Hospital, "the Bluecoat School."

Since this period the income of the institution has known much fluctuation; and consequently, also, the number of inmates. The 340 children with which the hospital opened had dwindled in 1580 to 150. The object of the institution has also, in the lapse of time, become materially changed, which may in a great measure be attributed to the influence of the governors, or benefactors, its chief supporters.



THE "BLUECOAT BOYS" AT THE MANSION HOUSE, ON EASTER TUESDAY.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE defeat of Brother to Sydney, and the utterly ridiculous figure which Sunbeam cut when opposed, in a very heavy betting Claret Stakes, to Toxophilite—who made his first appearance in the Glasgow colours—were the principal features of the last two days of a decidedly successful Craven Meeting. Mr. Ten Broek also began well, by winning two matches and one race. Qui Vive, at Catterick, gave Lord Zetland another winning taste of the Voltigeur blood; and Cramond, the first of the Andovers, made a very respectable debut. Canoeing is still at Orlando's paddocks, and Ellen Middleton has gone to Barton's; and we hear that Knight of St. George has been purchased by Mr. Bell, of Liverpool, for the Americans, for £1200. The young Pandagos are still coming in a regular succession of bay colts; and we hear that Mr. John Osborne's colt out of Agnes is more like the horse than any of them. Mr. Cookson's crack chestnut Ratanaplan yearling, "The Organist," has been rechristened "Kettle-drum."

The First Spring Meeting occupies five days of next week; but, as Ralpho (since he was "purchased by the young man under age, who did not wish his name known") has become quite a dissolving view; unless Marske or some other outsider turns up, the Days—with Promised Land, Marionette, Guy Fawkes, and Nimrod to pick from—would seem to have the thing in the family. We should fancy that Marionette will not come for it, but be strictly kept for the Derby. The One Thousand promises to be much more interesting, as Cantine, Mayonaise, Miss Finch, Prelude, Joyeuse, Pandora, Ariadne, and Qui Vive are all in it. FitzRoland is in a T.M.M. match against Toxophilite, to whom he gives 7lb., a task which he does not seem likely to achieve.

Chester Races commenced with the victory of Seabury, who brought back to Mr. Parr £115 of the £500 he paid for him last week. This was William Boyce's first winning mount this year, and we are glad to find that he is beginning to receive that support which his nice riding talent and spotless character so richly deserve. Mr. Ten Broek followed up his luck with Belle in the Wynnstey Handicap, and though Rattlebone gave up his conventional second place by a neck to Oxford, who was beaten as far by Thormanby (5lb. ex.), he in his turn beat Madrid. So far, this year, the two-year-olds have been no flyers. Bevis, the whilom Cup favourite, was sixth in the Chesterfield Stakes to Defender, of whom Trumpeter made so light at Newmarket, and Leamington, the first favourite, has at last solved the problem of winning two Chester Cups.

A sad gloom has been thrown over hunting men in the midland counties, and, in fact, everywhere, by the death of Will Goodall, the celebrated huntsman to the Duke of Rutland, which took place at four o'clock on Monday morning, after an illness of a very few days. All huntsmen sunk their natural feeling of jealousy when speaking of his kennel, and allowed that the "Rutland black-tans" under his management could not be approached. In his profession he knew no superior; and, in fact, a more cheery and popular huntsman never spoke to hound. He learnt his business principally under old Tom Goosey (rather a trying man to be with), and in 1842 he was made huntsman, and most brilliantly carried out every anticipation that was formed of him. So completely was "Will" idolised, both by gentlemen and farmers, that about three years since a splendid piece of plate was presented to him at a public dinner at Grantham. Rallywood was the hound he always clung to, and he was virtually the father of the present pack; and Catch-me-who-can was his favourite horse. The 1856-57 season was his most brilliant one, and sixty-two brace of foxes were brought to hand. This year the scent was very much against him, but still they hunted altogether 137 days, and killed 454 brace. The last day was on April 6, in the woodlands, when they forced an old dog fox into the vale, and killed him in the open, after running hard for four hours. Be the country or the pace what it might, he was always up with his hounds; and years hence the name of "Will Goodall" will become as completely a password among foxhunters as "Tom Moody" has been. He died in his very zenith, and was, we believe, little more than forty-three. Peace to his memory!

On Monday the London Rowing Club row for the Clifford sculls from Putney to Hammersmith; on Tuesday the Ilx Club have their pair-oars race; on Thursday the Prince of Wales Yacht Club their sailing match from Erith; and on Saturday the London Royal Yacht Club have their opening trip from Blackwall.

## CHESTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Crosvenor Stakes.—Seabury, 1. The Argosy, 2. Palatine Stakes.—Never Despair walked over. Wynnstey Handicap.—Belle, 1. King William, 2. Mostyn Stakes.—Thormanby, 1. Oxford, 2. Chesterfield Stakes.—Defender, 1. Tight-fit, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Empty Bounce, 1. Knockburn, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Biennial Produce Stakes.—Red Eagle, 1. Never Despair, 2. City Plate.—Seabury, 1. Defender, 2. Tradesmen's Plate.—Leamington, 1. Herne, 2. Helter Skelter Handicap.—Brandyball, 1. Knayton, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Tournament, 1. Bevis, 2. Scramble Handicap.—Miss Digby, 1. Basilisk, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Welter Cup.—Fadladden, 1. Birmingham, 2. Marquis of Westminster's Plate.—Master Bagot, 1. Solomon, 2. Dee Stakes.—Acteon, 1.—Independence, 2. Dec Stand Cup.—Twilight, 1. Red Eagle, 2. Seurrey Handicap.—Twilight, 1. Knayton, 2. Seventh Triennial Stakes.—East Langton, 1. Star of the East, 2.

## LATEST BETTING AT CHESTER ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

DEE STAKES.—5 to 2 agst Seabury (t), 5 to 2 agst Rainbow (t), 3 to 1 agst Acteon (t). TWO THORNBYS.—Even Promised Land (t), 6 to 1 agst Nimrod (t), 12 to 1 agst Cramond (t), 12 to 1 agst Cygnus (t), 12 to 1 agst Phantom (t), 16 to 1 agst Ralpho (t). OXFORD STAKES.—Even Ariadne (t). TEN BROEK.—5 to 1 agst Nimrod (t), 6 to 1 agst Promised Land (t), 9 to 1 agst Marionette (t), 25 to 1 agst Regard (t), 50 to 1 agst Seabury (t). THE OAKS.—4 to 1 agst Ariadne (t), 10 to 1 agst Seabury (t).

## COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTION RIOT AT LIMERICK.—A letter from Limerick dated Wednesday says:—"The city is in a fearful state of excitement. Large bodies of military and police are parading and stationed in the streets. In Broad-street, about six o'clock, it appears the police were assailed with stones, and other missiles were freely used. The Riot Act was read, and orders were given to fire. Two men were killed and five wounded. It is feared that, despite the exertions of the clergy and the magistrates, together with the police and military forces, some further serious rioting will occur. Demonstrations are numerous in honour of the successful candidates, Messrs. Russell and Gavin."

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, [HULME].—On Saturday last the Lord Bishop of Manchester laid the corner-stone of St. Philip's Church, at the corner of Chester-street and Newcastle-street, Hulme. The edifice is to be built of stone, in the Geometric Decorated style of Gothic architecture. It will comprise a nave and two side aisles; a chancel, with a chancel-aisle, next Chester-street; and an organ-chamber and vestry on the other side. The tower and spire will be at the principal corner to front Chester and Newcastle streets, and at the end of the aisle, against Chester-street, at one side of the nave. There will be a porch opposite the tower, to form the entrance from Chester street. The chancel-aisle, for the very poor, deaf, or aged persons, will also be entered from this street. The tower will be 155 feet high, and the total length of the church, internally, 117 feet by 50 feet in width. There will be 670 free sittings for adults.

MELANCHOLY DEATH FROM OVER-JOY.—On Saturday morning Dr. Challice, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. George-street, Hatfield highway, on the body of Mrs. Rosalie Ockel Vanderstein, aged 46 years, who died under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the wife of Captain Vanderstein, the commander of the *Indie*. He had been abroad for seven years, and on the previous Tuesday morning, while on the way to the Pool, off Gravesend, he telegraphed up to London to inform his wife that she was to meet him in the London Docks. She accordingly repaired thither, and found that the vessel had just arrived in the basin of the docks. The deceased went on board the ship, where she embraced him, suddenly became much excited, and then fell insensible upon the deck and fainted. Medical assistance was procured, when Dr. Lanmemor, of St. George-street, promptly attended, but the deceased had expired from an attack of apoplexy, produced by over-excitement.—Verdict, "Natural death from excitement."

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—Information has been received by Mr. Arthur R. Kaye, Coroner, that William McCormack, a farmer, residing at Derryhew, near Tynan, was found murdered near his own house on Thursday. It is stated that the deceased took a farm of land from which a person had been evicted.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE AT SALTASH.—On Monday his Royal Highness the Prince Consort visited Plymouth, at noon, to open the Royal Albert Bridge, which crosses the River Tamar at Saltash, and is one of the greatest engineering works in the world. On the arrival of the Royal train at the junction of the Cornwall and South Devon lines a Royal salute was fired, and in a few minutes the train drew up at the east end of the bridge, where another salute was fired, and addresses were presented to the Prince by the directors of the joint railways. The Mayors of Saltash, Plymouth, and Devonport, were introduced to the Prince. Platforms were erected, in front of which the Prince passed, and acknowledged the welcome given him by the assembled crowd. His Royal Highness, having declared the bridge opened, subsequently partook of a déjeuner, and then embarked in a steamer, which conveyed him to Mount Edgumbe, where his Royal Highness inspected some fortifications now erecting in that vicinity. At five o'clock the Prince re-embarked in a small boat, under salutes from several ships in the harbour and batteries on shore, and, landing at the Royal William Yard, soon afterwards left the Plymouth station on his return to Windsor Castle.—(We shall illustrate the ceremony next week.)

GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL.—The most destructive conflagration that has ever occurred in Bristol since the memorable riots of 1831 broke out on Saturday, at the sugar refinery of Messrs. Frupp, Mudge, and Co., Quay Head, which, after raging for some three hours, resulted in the destruction of property to an enormous amount, probably not far short of £100,000. The buildings and stock were insured to the extent of from £70,000 to £80,000 in different London and one local insurance offices. Messrs. Frupp and Mudge's works, which are amongst the largest refineries in the kingdom, and occupied a most extensive range of premises, commencing on the Quay Head, running through the greater portions of Rupert-street and Hart-street, and spreading backwards nearly as far as St. Michael's-hill, with the exception of a recently erected building occupied as a counting-house, a comparatively small warehouse on the south side of Hart-street, and a recently-added storehouse on the north side of the same street—this immense pile, which ranged to a height of ten stories, has been reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins. Some portion of the manufactured stock has been saved, but the greatest part of it, together with 1000 tons of charcoal (worth £15 per ton), upwards of 5000 tons of raw sugar, the whole of the cylinders and other costly machinery, and the buildings, have been sacrificed.

SACRILEGE AT A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The magistrates at Rochester were occupied a considerable time on Monday afternoon last in the examination of three soldiers belonging to the 19th and 52nd Regiments, at Chatham, named William Campbell, William Reynolds, and John Macarthy, on a charge of having broken into the Roman Catholic chapel at Brompton, and stolen a large iron chest from off the altar, containing the silver articles used in the celebration of high mass. The sacrilegious thieves obtained an entrance by forcing a window, through which they passed. They then proceeded to the altar, and attempted to force open the iron chest, which was of great strength, and richly gilt. The chest, however, defied all attempts to open it, on which they removed it from the altar and carried it to Chatham lines, a distance of about a mile, where they broke it open near the Sallyport, by dashing it against a large stone. After abstracting the contents the chest was left on the lines, where it was subsequently found. The same day the prisoners offered some of the mutilated articles for sale in Chatham, which led to their being apprehended. Other portions of the silver articles were discovered thrown away in a field near the Chatham railway station. The magistrates committed the prisoners for trial.

THE IRISH SECRET SOCIETY PRISONERS.—At the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, judgment was delivered on the motion for admitting the Cork and Kerry prisoners to bail. The Chief Justice and Judge Hayes were of opinion that the Cork prisoners ought not to be admitted to bail. Judges Kerrin and O'Brien, on the contrary, gave judgment in their favour. The Court being equally divided, there was no rule on the motion.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that Home Securities have shown rather more firmness, when compared with last week, a decided check has been given to any upward movement in price in consequence of the directors of the Bank of England having found it necessary to raise their minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent, being an advance of 2 per cent within ten days. This advance has been caused by a continuous drain of gold for the Continent, and the announcement of a loan for France of twenty millions, together with a similar amount for Austria. The former will, it is proposed, be contracted by national subscription in a Three per Cent stock, at 60½; or in a Four-and-a-Half per Cent, at 90—the former with dividend from December, the latter from March. The instalments are to be paid as follows:—One-tenth at the time of subscription, and the remainder in eighteen monthly calls. As regards the Austrian loan, the National Bank will advance two-thirds of the nominal value of the loan in new notes, and the institution has been released from the obligation to pay its notes in specie.

There has been more demand for money than for some time past; but the 4th of the month has passed off extremely well. In Lombard-street very little, even first-class short paper, is now discounted under 4 per cent. Three months' bills have been done at 4 to 4½; four months' at 5 to 5½; and six months' at 5½ to 6½ per cent. Throughout the Continent money is becoming dearer, the Banks of France, Frankfurt, and Bremen having increased their terms—the former 4 per cent, the latter to 4½ and 5 per cent. The news at hand from St. Petersburg, contradicting the statement recently published that a defensive treaty had been entered into between France and Russia, has given much satisfaction to most parties in the City; nevertheless, the statement has produced serious mischief and loss to not a few of our merchants, especially to those who have invested largely in Baltic produce.

About £500,000 in gold has come to hand from various quarters; but this arrival, together with about £400,000 drawn from the Bank, has been sent away. Silver has become more active, owing to a demand having sprung up for the Continent, and bar qualities are worth 62½d. per ounce.

The failure of Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., engaged in the Australian trade, has been announced. The liabilities are estimated at £100,000. At Lloyd's war risks only have been taken this week upon foreign shipping. The Austrian ships now in our ports will be compelled to remain here until the close of the war.

A further severe fall has taken place in the value of all securities at Vienna, the decline being equal to 3½ per cent. At Paris the monthly settlement in Rentes is producing great destruction amongst the frequenters of the Bourse. Here, during the last settlement in shares and foreign bonds, nearly sixty members of the Stock Exchange were declared unable to meet their liabilities.

On Monday next two millions Exchequer Bonds will be paid off. This payment will, of course, add to the supply of money for discount purposes. At present it is very large, although discounts are rising.

The present steamer for India carries out £367,072, chiefly on Government account.

At a meeting of the Credit Mobilier, held in Paris on Saturday, it was stated that the total profits last year were £480,000. A large amount—£360,000—has been carried to the reserve fund.

Owing to the want of authentic news from Sardinia, Home Stocks fluctuated to some extent on Monday.—Bank Stock was done at 220; India Scrip, at 90½. The Reduced Three per Cent marked 89 and 88½; Consols, 89½ and 89; New Three per Cent, 88½ and 88; India Debentures, 91½; India Bonds, 20s. 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 25s. prem. The quotations were very uncertain on the following day.—Bank Stock closed at 220; Reduced Three per Cent, at 89½; Consols, 90½; New Three per Cent, 89½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17½ to 18; India Debentures, 93½; India Scrip, 92½; India Bonds, 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 25s. prem. On Wednesday prices were rather drooping, and the market was very flat. Bank Stock was done at 219 and 216. The Reduced Three per Cent realised 89½ and 89; Consols 90½ and 90; New Three per Cent, 89½ and 89; Long Annuities, 1885, 17½; India Debentures, 93½; India Bonds, 20s. to 15s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 25s. prem.; India Stock was 215; and India Scrip, 92 and 91½. The settlement of the account has thus far progressed satisfactorily, considering the disastrous nature of last week's transactions. The advance in the rate of discount by the Bank on Thursday had very little influence upon prices. Consols were done at 89½ to 90½; the New Threes and the Reduced at 88½ to 89½; Exchequer Bills, 15s. to 22s. prem.; India Loan Debentures, 92½; the Bonds, 20s. to 20s. discount. Bank Stock was 215 to 219; and India Scrip, 91½ to 92.

In the Foreign House the dealings have slightly increased compared with last week, and prices have ruled steady—the late heavy downward movement having been checked. The Scrip of the new Australian loan (40 per cent paid) has sold as low as 30 discount. Brazilian Five per Cent has realised 93; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1853, 91; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 75½; Ditto, Deferred, 17; Chilean Six per Cent, 95; Mexican Three per Cent, 17½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent—Urribarren, 75; Portuguese Three per Cent, 40; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 91; Sardinian Five per Cent, 69½; Spanish Three per Cent, 39; Ditto, New Deferred, 27; Turkish Six per Cent, 66; Ditto, New, 55; Venezuela Two per Cent, Deferred, 15½; Austrian Five per Cent, 42 and 36½ ex div.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has rather improved, but the business done has been limited. Australasia have marked 80; Bank of Egypt, 21½; Bank of London, 45; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 10; City, 61; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 47½; Provincial of Ireland, New, 26½; Ottoman, 10; Union of Australia, 49; and Union of London, 23½.

Miscellaneous Securities continue very dull; yet, in most instances, no further decline has taken place in prices:—Crystal Palace Shares have been done at 1½; English and Australian Copper, 1; General Steam, 25; Great Ship, 1; London General Omnibus, 1; National Discount, 2½; North British Australasian, 2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 50; Red Sea and Indian Telegraph, 9; Scottish Australian Investment, 108; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1; Trust and Loan Company of Upper

Canada, 5½; Victoria Docks, 93; Canada Government Six per Cent, 110½; New South Wales Five per Cent, 187½ to 1876, 97; Victoria Six per Cent, 106½.

On the whole, there has been an improved feeling in the Railway Share Market; and, in some instances, prices have slightly recovered from the late heavy fall.

The directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have postponed the subscription for £1,111,500, second preference capital, for the present. The "calls" for the present month are only £325,313; and annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 5½; Caledonian, 72; East Anglian, 13; Eastern Counties, 51; Great Northern, 94; Great Western, 49; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83½; London and Brighton, 104; London and South-Western, 84½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32; Midland, 91; North British, 50; North-Eastern—Berwick, 82½; Ditto, Leeds, 40½; Ditto, York, 63½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 26½; South Eastern, 50½.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 93; Chester and Holyhead, 118; East Lincolnshire, 135; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 89; Northern and Eastern, 55; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, No. 1, 100; Great Northern Five per Cent, 107; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94; Ditto, Four per Cent, 84; Ditto, Five per Cent, 100; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Eastern Bengal, 3½; East Indian, 94; Ditto, Debentures, 96; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 88; Ditto Seven per Cent, 59½; Great Indian Peninsula, 92; Ditto, New, 23; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Ditto, New, 8; Madras, 15½; Ditto, Third Extension, 12½; Panjab, 3½.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 4½; Lombardo-Venetian, 5½; Ditto, New, 4½; and Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, May 2.—A very moderate supply of English wheat was on sale here to-day, and the demand for all kinds ruled very active, at 10s. to 12s. per quarter above last Monday's currency. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—changed hands readily at 8s. to 10s. per quarter more money; whilst floating cargoes were held at a similar amount of improvement. Barley sold briskly at 2s. to 3s. advance, and the value of malt had an upward tendency. There was a good demand for oats, at 2s. to 3s. above previous rates. Beans and grey peas 3s. to 4s.; white peas fully 1s. per quarter higher. Flour moved off in large quantities, at from 5s. to 14s. per quarter above the currencies realised on this day so might.

May 4.—Compared with Monday there was much less excitement in the demand for wheat to-day. However, Monday's advance was supported. Spring corn was a slow inquiry, but not cheaper.

Wheat.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; ditto, white, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; ryegrass, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; grinding barley, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; malt, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; malt, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; brown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Chevalier, 6s. to 7s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; potato ditto, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; white, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; tick beans, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; grey peas 4s. to 4s. 6d.; mangle, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; white, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; bolters, 4s. to 5s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; town households, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; country marks, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per 250 lb.; American, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per barrel; French, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per sack.

Seeds.—Linsed has sold briskly, at 3s. to 4s. per quarter more money, and the value of rape has had an upward tendency. Cakes rule very firm; but other articles are a slow sale.

Grains.—English, crushing, 5s. to 6s.; Calcutta, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per quarter; red clover, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; ditto, white, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.; hempseed, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter; coriander, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 11s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 2s.; spring tares, 5s. to 6s. per bushel. English rape seed, 6s. to 7s. per quarter; linsed cake, English, 10s. to 12s. 15s.; ditto, foreign, 10s. to 12s. 15s.; rape cakes, 15s. to 18s. 5s. per ton.

Grain.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household bread, 7½d. to 7d. per lb. loaf.

Imperial Wheat Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 6d.; barley, 32s. 8d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; ryegrass, 30s. 3d.; beans, 41s. 8d.; peas, 38s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 1d.; barley, 33s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; ryegrass, 31s. 7d.; beans, 40s. 11d.; peas, 38s. 10d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 107,200; barley, 20,263; oats, 6818; ryegrass, 77; beans, 2901; peas, 250 quarters.

Tea.—Since our last report there has been much less activity in the demand for all kinds of tea. In prices, however, very little change has taken place; but the value of common sound congou is 1s. 2d. per lb.

Sugar.—For good and fine raw sugars there has been a moderate inquiry, at full prices; but all other kinds have moved off slowly, at barely late rates to a slight decline. West India has sold at 38s. to 42s.; Mauritius, 31s. to 43s. 6d.; and Bengal, 40s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are dull, and easier to purchase. Common brown lump being quoted at 62s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Our market has become very inactive; nevertheless, but few sellers are coming forward unless at previous rates.

Rice.—The demand has continued very active, and prices have further advanced 6d. to 6d. per cwt. The sales have exceeded 6,000 bags. Fine new Bengal is worth 13s. 1d. per cwt. "Provisions"—Fine new Irish butter was sold at 11s. to 12s. per cwt.; but old qualities are very dull. English and foreign butter may be called steady, at full quotations. Bacon has advanced 2s. to 4s. per cwt.; but the demand is by no means active. Hams and lard are the same dear.

Tallow.—The demand has fallen off, and prices have had a drooping tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 56s. 6d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 55s. and 56s. 6d. per cwt.

Oil.—Linsed oil is steady, at 23s. per ton on the spot. Rape is held at 24s. to 24½; and Gallipoli oil, 24½ 10s. Other oils support previous rates. Spirits of turpentine are selling at 45s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt.

Spirits.—A fair average business is doing in rum, at fully last week's currency. Brandy is very firm, and grain spirits are held for more money, owing to the advance in the value of barley.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 42s. 10s. to 42s. 10s.; clover ditto, 41s. 0s. to 41s. 0s.; and straw, 41s. 0s. to 41s. 0s. per load. A steady trade.

Cattle.—Hollywell, 13s. 6d.; Wylam, 15s. 6d.; Ellen M'lin, 17s. 6d.; Riddell, 17s. 31; Braithwaite's Hill, 18s.; Haswell, 18s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 18s.; South Kelloe, 18s. 6d.; West Hill, 18s. per ton.

Hops.—All new hops continue in steady request, at full quotations; otherwise the trade is much less active than of late.

Wool.—For all kinds of wool, by private contract, the demand is in a most inactive state, and prices rule almost nominal.

Potatoes.—The best sound qualities have advanced to 27 per ton; but other kinds have continued very inactive, at from 30s. to 32s. per ton.

Atterdon Cattle Market.—(Thursday, May 5).—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with all kinds of beasts, the general condition of which was by no means first rate. The beef trade ruled inactive, at Monday's currency. The show of sheep was rather limited; yet all kinds met a dull inquiry, at unaltered quotations. The best old Down, in the wool, sold at 5s. 8d.; out of the wool 5s. per lb. Lambs moved off slowly, but no change took place in prices, which ruled from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per lb. The few calves in the market were dull, but not cheaper. Pigs and mutton commanded very little attention. For 3 lb. to sink the oil—coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; best small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; lambs, 4d. to 6d. 4d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 21s.; and quartered store pigs, 13s. to 22s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 812; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 6921; calves, 100; pigs, 250. Foreign: Beasts, 93; sheep, 850; calves, 43.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand rules inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 2s. 2d. to 4s. 2d. per lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HENRIET.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

## BANKRUPTS.

J. DODGER, Gresham-street, eating-house-keeper.—W. PRIEST the elder, Wilton, Yorkshire, shipowner.—J. HODD and J. GILL, London-road, Southwark, ironmongers.—C. T. NEED, Whitechapel-road, boot and shoe maker.—M. BEALE, Poplar, brassfounder and engineer.—J. PETERS, H. PAYNE, and J. GOODMAN, Northampton, leather merchants.—J. SMART, Birmingham, clog manufacturer.—T. OWEN, Wellesbury, draper.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. DICKIE, Alva, Shirlingshire, grocer.—T. TRAIN, Glasgow, spirit dealer.—A. WEBSTER, Aberdeen, spirit merchant.

## TUESDAY, MAY 3.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

MARY ANN AKERS, Brizenorton, Oxfordshire, baker.—J. YATES and J. COOK, Little Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturers.

## BANKRUPTS.

B. FRAMPTON, Landport, Hampshire, hairdresser.—G. NASH, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, bricklayer.—K. CHOS, Hargreaves, Lincolnshire, grocer.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. CRAWFORD, Harplaw, Large.—A. WINKLE, Leith, potter.—K. McNab, Inverness, newspaper proprietor.—T. B. WALKER, Machan, Lanarkshire.—W. PEACOCK, Edinburgh, tailor.—J. CONNELL, Glasgow, commission agent.

## BIRTHS.

On the 4th of March, at Bogota, New Granada, the wife of George Bayly Child, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., in Bryanston-square, the Lady Amelia Wentworth Beauclerk, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at 10, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. F. Webb, of a daughter.

On the 25th of April, at Brasted, near Sevenoaks, the Lady Amelia, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at the Rectory, Corfe Castle, the Lady Charlotte Banks, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 25th April, at Achurch, Northamptonshire, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, uncle of the bride, John Nicholas Pakenley, Esq., to the Hon. Georgiana Caroline, third daughter of Lord Lilford.



AMUSEMENTS, &c.

**CRYSTAL PALACE—NEW SEASON.**  
Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, May 14. Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, open at Ten. Children under Twelve, Shillings. Wednesday, May 11, open at Ten. First Grand Concert this Season by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Admission free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, or by One-Guinea Season Ticket, and payment of Half-a-Crown. To non-Season Ticket-holders on payment of Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or if tickets are purchased before the day on the written demand of a Season Ticket-holder, Five Shillings. Children under Twelve, half price. Saturday, open at Ten. Floral Promenade. Admission by Season Tickets of both Classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown. Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Sunday, open Half-past One to Shareholders gratuitously by Tickets.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**  
Lessee, Mr. W. COOKE.—Monday and during the week Fox Cooper's immensely successful Drama of IVANHOE; with SORNES IN THE CIRCLE (John Henry Cooke, &c.); and RAISING THE WIND. Commence at 7; carriage at 11.—Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**  
Patron His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.—Lecture by Mr. E. V. Gardner, Professor of Chemistry, on the Philosophy of Magic, with brilliant Experiments. Splendid Series of Discolours Views of the Holy Land, after David Roberts's Sketches. Lecture by Mr. Thomas Huxley, on the Humorous Melodies of Old England. Lecture by Mr. J. L. King, "Philosophy in Sport Made Science in Earnest." The Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Models in Motion, &c., &c. Madrigals, Part Songs, &c., by the St. George's Choir, every Wednesday Evening at Eight.  
Managing Director, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA, EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoon at Three.** Stalls which can be taken from the plan at the new Chinese Box-office every day from eleven to five. Area, 2s. 1d. Gallery, 1s. Just published, price 6s., TO CHINA AND BACK. By ALBERT SMITH. Forwarded by post from the Egyptian Hall for seven stamps.

**CLARA SEYTON'S OMNIBUS, ST. MARTIN'S HALL.** To-night, and every Evening, at Eight o'clock. Morning Performances, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Three. Full of the most extraordinary and lifelike Characters, and with all the Original and Brilliant Music, composed expressly by Stephen Oliver and G. Linley. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. 1d. Stalls, 3s. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Hammond's (Jullien and Co.), 214, Regent-street; of Mr. Sims, St. James's street; at the City Agents, Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; at all Libraries and Music-sellers; and at the Hall daily.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.** Pictured.—Every Evening at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. 1d. Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall, Piccadilly entrance.

**WIZARD JACOBS and his GOBLIN.** SPRIGHTLY appear nightly at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Morning Performances Wednesday and Saturday, at Two o'clock. This is Jacobs' farewell Season. Commence at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Children, Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 1s.; Private Boxes, 1s. 1d. Tickets at Mitchell's, Bond-street; Sims, St. James's; Hammond's, Music-seller, 214, Regent-street; and at the Hall.

**MISS GLYN at ST. MARTIN'S HALL.** On MONDAY, MAY 9, MISS GLYN will read Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Area, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 1d. Tickets to be obtained at the Hall, and at the principal Music-sellers. Doors open at a quarter-past Seven, commence at Eight.

**SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.**  
**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE** in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at DOVER, May 9; DEAL, 10; MARGATE, 11 and 12; RAMSGATE, 13.

**THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.** The Twenty-fifth ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 54, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAREY, Secretary.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.** The Fifty-fifth ANNUAL EXHIBITION, is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

**THE DERBY DAY, by W. P. FRITH, R.A.** IS NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 189, New Bond-street. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling.

**VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.** Open Daily, except Sunday, from Ten till Six. Evening Half-price Seven till Ten. Admission, 1s.—contains a series of the Historical Pictures by S. W. Desanges, illustrating the deeds of those who won the Victoria Cross of Valour.

**MISS LOUISA VINNING and MR. ALLAN IRVING** will give their GRAND EVENING CONCERT, under distinguished patronage, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY, MAY 14th. Artists, Madame Catherine Hayes, Mlle. Tivoli, Miss Palmer, Miss Louisa Vinning, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Alfoni, Mr. Irving, and Signor Bolletti; Herr Wieniawski, M. Paganini, Mr. Charles Hallé, and the Vocal Association. Conductors, Mr. Frank Mott and Mr. W. G. G. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Area, 2s. 6d. To be had of Miss Vinning, 39, Woburn-square; Mr. Irving, 23, Beutwick-street, Manchester-square; and at the Music Warehouses. To commence at Eight o'clock.

**MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S LAST CONCERT OF CLASSICAL MUSIC** this season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, May the 17th, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

**MISS EMMA BUSBY'S MORNING CONCERT.** HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—FRIDAY, MAY 13, at Three o'clock. Artists: Miss Santley, Miss Kemble, Mlle. Debrins, Mr. Fautley, Herr Jochim, Signor Faldi, Miss Emma Busby. Conductor, Mr. Cusins. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea; Family Tickets, to admit three, One Guinea; at the Music-sellers; and of Miss Busby, No. 20, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square.

**THE LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.** Hanover square Rooms; Conductor, Mr. Land. THE LAST CONCERT BUT TWO takes place on MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 9, at Three. Mr. T. Oliphant will intersperse the performance with brief introductory remarks. Programmes and tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Leaders, 63, New Bond-street. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved, 3s.

**REV. J. M. BELLEW on GOLDSMITH.** The Rev. J. M. BELLEW will give a READING from the WORKS of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, with incidents in his life at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19, at Eight p.m. Stalls (Numbered and Reserved), 4s.; Centre Area and Balconies, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. A. Austin, at St. James's Hall; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Wood and Craner and Co's, Regent-street, where Plans of the Stalls may be seen.

**ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—A FULL DRESS BALL, in aid of the FUNDS of this INSTITUTION,** will take place at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13. Admission solely by vouchers, to be obtained from the Stewards, lists of whom may be had where the vouchers are to be exchanged, and at the Office of the Royal Dramatic College, 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. The price of Tickets, including Supper, Wine, and Refreshment, during the evening, is Five Guineas for Gentlemen, and Fifteen Shillings for Ladies; the vouchers for which must be exchanged at Mr. Sims' Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street; Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Champ and Co's, 50, New Bond-street; and at Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co's, Cheapside. All vouchers to be exchanged on or before Monday, the 16th instant.

**MONSTRE TIGER.—JUNGLE, the famous Tiger, the Property of the late King of Oude, and Champion of the Arena, brought over in the ship "Nile," Captain Stranger, now the property of Mr. BAIRDARD ISAACSON, Naturalist, 16, Norfolk-street, Strand, London. For particulars, apply as above.**

**SELECT PLANTS, post-free, at the annexed prices:—12 superb varieties, Fuchsias, 4s.; 12 fine var. Verbenas, 3s.; 12 fine var. Pansies, 4s.; 12 fine var. Pinks, 4s.—From B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.**

**TOM THUMB NASTURTIUM.—A New Variety in Colour and Habit, particularly adapted for bedding, and also for growing in Pots and Ornamental Vases. The flowers, which are well thrown up above the foliage, are of the same colour as those of the Tom Thumb Geranium. Habit—very dwarf and compact. Seeds of the above, 1s. per packet post-free. Apply to CLARKE and COMPANY, Seedsmen and Florists, 83, High-street, Borough, London, S.E.**

**BEAUTIFUL and Showy FLOWER SEEDS,** sent post-paid.—15 packets most beautiful sorts of Annuals for 2s. 6d.; 25 fine var. Pansies, 4s.; 25 fine var. Pinks, 4s.—From B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

**GULLOCH, Seedsmen, Covent-garden Market, London.**

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DEPARTURE OF FRENCH TROOPS FOR ITALY.—A FRENCH REGIMENT OF THE LINE LEAVING THE PRINCE EUGENE BARRACKS, PARIS



ZOUAVES QUITTING VERSAILLES BY TORCHLIGHT.—SEE PAGE 456.



## FINE ARTS.

## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

THE Society of Painters in Water Colours this year produces a most admirable display. There are but few weak pictures in the collection, and scarcely one to be absolutely condemned as a daub. Indeed, after passing round the walls of the modest apartment, and afterwards examining the inner screens, we cannot but acknowledge an agreeable astonishment to think how much of the beautiful and the intelligent in art could be crowded into so limited a space. In the production of the general result most of the old members of the society have nobly done their part, whilst some of the newer aspirants have distinguished themselves by uncommon achievement—the whole combined marking a decided advance in this pleasing art. In regard to the character of the works, although, as usual, landscape claims a large share of attention, there is a fair proportion of pleasing fancy subjects; and among them are some which aspire to especial consideration for the poetic conception and high artistic treatment displayed in them.

First on entering the door we are struck with Callow's genuine and tasteful pencil in views of "Saumur on the Loire" (4), "Piazza Granda, Bologna" (5), and the "Pass of St. Gothard" (8); and some other equally creditable specimens by the same artist being found in other parts of the room. W. C. Smith's nice, cool, and clear manner is agreeably displayed in a view of "Derwentwater, from Keswick" (7), and more brilliantly still in "Chillon" (91), seen by sunset; and "Giorno di Mercato, Luino, Lago Maggiore," a very full subject, combining lake scenery with architecture and figures. "Declining Day" (135) presents a gorgeous effect of sunset through trees. Gilbert's "Trumpeter" (16) arrests attention by the simplicity and boldness of the design, the masterly touches bestowed upon it, and the fine chiaroscuro displayed in it. But we have spoken elsewhere of this remarkable production in connection with the Engraving we present of it. By the same hand we have some of those well-informed and spirited studies from that Shakespeare upon which Mr. Gilbert has recently been bestowing the chief part of his attention. For their humorous treatment let us especially commend "Sir Andrew Aguecheek writes a Challenge" (125), and "The Banquet at Vincentio's House," from "Taming of the Shrew," act v., sc. 4 (132).

But one of the chief features of the collection is E. Duncan's "Life-boat" (22), which may be pronounced a perfect marvel of limning. Nothing can surpass the fluidity of the agitated waters as they roll in heavy masses upon the low shore, and in their back sweep engulf everything that comes in their way. In the distance, near a wild, broken cliff, is a ship on the point of perishing, whilst hurrying to her assistance are a crowd of people, bringing the life-boat along with them, drawn by horses. The sky above is dark and murky, with a faint gleam of sunlight piercing through it, which warms the foaming spray near shore with rainbow hues. The whole picture teems with excitement and motion, and is luminous to a degree we should scarcely have considered attainable through the medium of water colours. A companion piece to it is "The Wreckers—Coast of South Wales" (31), which from the nature of the subject displays more variety of colour and material. On the opposite side of the room, too, is a remarkably spirited sea-piece, "A Fresh Breeze—Vessels Running into the Mumbles Roads" (118).

Joseph Nash, so inventive in his little dramatic groupings, with his decided outline and smart colouring, exhibits higher thought than usual in the "Scene from 'The Antiquary'" (33), described in the following passage, from vol. i. c. 7:—

Sir Arthur Wardour, Miss Wardour, and Edie Ochiltree.

"Good man," said Sir Arthur, "can you think of nothing?—of no help? I'll make you rich—I'll give you a farm—I'll—"

"Our riches will soon be equal," said the beggar, looking out upon the strife of the waters.

The perilous situation of the party on the edge of the cliff over the yawning abyss is made painfully evident, and the figures are marked by vigorous and impressive action. "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" (42), by the same artist, treats a familiar subject under a new version, the aged minstrel being seated in a well-furnished apartment in an ancient hall, surrounded by very finely-dressed ladies, listening with drawing-room politeness to his ditties. "Don Quixote Disarmed by the Waiting Women of the Duchess" (46), a couple of scenes from "The Taming of the Shrew" (206 and 224), and others from "Kenilworth" (229), "The Fair Maid of Perth" (248), &c., are amongst Mr. Nash's other clever contributions.

S. Read has made a great stride in advance since we mentioned his earlier architectural subjects a year or two ago. His "Interior of the Church of St. Lawrence, Nuremberg" (41), is in every way a most striking and satisfactory performance; one which we doubt if we have ever seen equalled even by the esteemed hands of Prout and Roberts. Indeed, it differs from the works of both these eminent men in the conscientious, minute, yet unassuming detail of pencilling bestowed upon it, and also in the total absence of trick. The place itself is one of the most beautiful and picturesque church interiors in Germany. In the midst of its lofty aisles, lit up by noble painted windows,

stands a pix of sculpture rare,

I like the foamy sheaf of fountains rising through the painted air.

And, whilst we are struck with the admirable painstaking bestowed upon the carving of this and other architectural details, we admire still more highly the fine religious tone of "the painted air" diffused through the building, and the congenial solemnity inspired by the treatment. By the same rising artist we have some smaller pieces equally recommended by an elevating sentiment in the mode of treatment, and extreme precision and truth of handling, as—"The Bride's Door, St. Sibald's Church, Nuremberg;" "Interior of the Church of St. Jacques, Antwerp" (68)—very rich in material; "Porch of Linlithgow Church" (229); and "At Haddon" (231)—a quaint conceit of an open door in an old corridor, looking out upon a delicious clump of foliage.

In architectural subjects of the same class, somewhat different in style, but highly creditable and satisfactory in themselves, are G. Dodgson's "Preaching in the Crypt" (56), and "The Terrace, at Haddon" (233). F. W. Burton also (of whom we shall presently have to deal on higher grounds) displays a grand simplicity, and a clear, firm pencil, in "St. Eucharist's Chapel, Nuremberg" (75), where the little modest altar-table gives occasion for the introduction of a patch of warm colour in the midst of stern stone pillars supporting the building.

E. Taylor, the President of the Society, exhibits a somewhat ambitious and elaborate composition, "Scotch Prisoners taken at a Conventicle" (72), the subject being suggested by Sir Walter Scott's tale of "Old Mortality," vol. ii. chap. 6. Here in a rugged mountain pass we see the humble victims of religious intolerance being dragged to gaol by a ruthless soldiery. Some are in open carts, others are bound behind the troops on horseback, others are led, and manacled. Various expressions of terror, grief, and despair, with humility and resignation prevailing through all, mark their features, and lend an interesting and powerful scene. The artist's feeling of compassion, a accuracy of observation, and a admirable propriety of colour, are still more conspicuously seen in "Roosting Time" (239), consisting of a farmyard, with an abundance of birds—peacocks, turkeys, ducks, fowls, &c., each feathered after its kind, and each a perfectly truthful study from nature. Nothing can exceed the delicacy and precision of the pencil touches, and the modesty and keeping displayed in the colouring.

F. W. Burton, in "The Widow of Widdim" (125), has produced a work of extraordinary power and intense expression—one worthy, indeed, of the great art of an age gone by, and sufficient of itself to warrant a hope of a revival of it now amongst us. The subject is that of a widowed mother and her child kneeling in prayer before the altar in a church, the structure and arrangement of which are marked by the extremest simplicity. The same simplicity also pervades the forms and attitudes of the figures and all the few accessories, the chief charm of the picture lying in the faces, which teem with expression. The poor woman, in her widow's attire, including an unbecoming white head-dress, looks around towards where her child kneels beside her, her eyes suffused with tears, red with long habitual weeping—her expression that of utter desolateness, yet of submission to the

supreme will which has made her desolate. The face of the little child, so healthy and ruddy in complexion, yet dimmed with a sort of sadness, she knows not why, from the mere habit, perhaps, of seeing her mother's sorrow, completes the domestic interest of the group, the touching quality of which must be seen to be appreciated, and, being seen, will not soon be forgotten. In "Tyrolean Boys Trapping Birds" (282) Mr. Burton shows his fine appreciation of character, his intelligent dealing with his materials, and masterly execution in a very different subject. What animation and expression in the heads of the boys! how graceful their attitudes as they lie in the shadow of those tall fir-trees watching till their feathered victims shall fall into their well-set trap! The trees themselves, and all the debris of leaf, fir-apples, &c., are beautifully painted. The whole constitutes a charming picture. "The German Apple-girl" (266) is a single figure, remarkably interesting; so elegant in her pose, so picturesque in costume, the colour so harmonious and rich. All these are works which may be pointed as entitled to the highest rank in the department of art to which they belong.

## ROWNEY'S CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

We have on former occasions borne testimony to the admirable results of the process of chromo-lithography as conducted by Messrs. Rowney and Co.; and we have now to mention one or two subjects, recently produced by them, which appear to us to be of remarkable excellence. "The Canal of the Giudiccia, Venice, and the Jesuits' College," including a distant view of the Alps, after Stanfield's celebrated picture in the Vernon Gallery, is a rich and luminous production, in every way worthy of the original. "St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall," after the same, is of a bolder character, but very successful, particularly in the waves, the vigorous flow of which fairly rivals anything of the kind done with the brush. "Lugano," after T. M. Richardson, is finely diversified in colour, with a forcible effect produced by the dark masses in the foreground against a bright background, admirably realised. But most interesting at the present moment is the "Lago Maggiore, from above the City of Pallanza," after Rowbotham. The view, moreover, is a very beautiful one in itself, and has been most picturesquely treated. In figure-subjects we have to admire the perfect appreciation of the character of the originals displayed by the copyists employed, and the successful composition and treatment in the colour, — in Mulready's "Crossing the Brook," and Phillips's "Spanish Letter-writer." Productions like these must do much to spread the taste for art amongst us; and we believe that our best artists, though a little doubtful on the subject at first, begin to appreciate Messrs. Rowney's labours, and gladly avail themselves of them.

## THE FLATOU COLLECTION, LEGGATT'S GALLERY.

Mr. Flatou has rearranged his collection of Works of Modern British Art for the season, and has made some very important additions to it, and the exhibition, upon the whole, speaks highly for the arts of the country and the taste of the selector. Amongst the newcomers are several fine specimens by Linell, sen., including a "View near Kensington Gardens," and "A Thunderstorm near Red Hill;" "Ophelia's Mad Scene, from 'Hamlet'—act ii., scene 7," by N. O'Neil—an impressive picture; "The Warren," a seaside subject, by Oakes, remarkable for air and distance; several by T. S. Cooper, including "The Meadows," and "A Summer's Sunny Afternoon," both very fine; "The Piebald Horse," a remarkable study, and "Eve at the Fountain," a highly-finished figure, by Etty; the "May-gatherers," by J. J. Hill; "The Evil Eye," by J. Phillips—an effective picture; and several others by Poole, F. R. Pickersgill, West (the landscapist), Pyne, Roberts, Henzell, Bright, &c.

## THE MAGYAR'S NEW-YEAR EVE.

BY SYDNEY DOBELL.

By Témésvar I hear the clariens call;  
A year dies. Let it die. It lived in rain.  
Gun after gun booms from the looming wall;  
Another year advances o'er the plain;  
The Despot hails it from his bannered keep.  
Ah! tyrant, is it well to break a bondsman's sleep?  
He might have dreamed, and solved the conscious throes  
Of Time and Fate in some soft vision blest.  
Sighed his thick breath in childhood's happy woes,  
Or spent the starry tumult of the breast  
On some dear dreamland maid; nor known how high  
The blind heart beats to hours like this. 'Tis nigh!  
Lo in the air a trouble and a strife!  
I feel the Future. Mighty days to come  
Strain the strong leash a moment into Life.  
Shapes beckon. Voices clamour and are dumb;  
And viewless nations charge upon the blast  
That blows the spectral host to silence, and is past.  
Hark, hark, the great hour strikes! The stroke peals "one."  
Again! again!—God! Have the earth and sky  
Stopt breathing? Will it never end? 'Tis done!  
The years are rent asunder with a cry,  
The big world groans from all her gulfs and caves,  
And sleeping Freedom stirs, and rocks the martyrs' graves.  
Oh, ye far few who, battle-worn and grey,  
Watch from wild peaks the plains where once ye bled;  
Oh, ye who but in fortune less than they  
Keep the lone vigil of the immortal dead,  
Behold! and, like a fire from steep to steep,  
Draw, draw the dreadful swords whereon ye lean and weep!  
And oh, ye great brave harvest that, war-ploughed  
And sown with men, a generous country yields;  
You bearded youth that, beardless, saw the proud  
Ancestral glories of those smoking fields  
That now beneath ten grassy years lie cold,  
Rise! Show your children how your fathers fought of old!  
But we are fettered, and a bondsman's ire,  
How'er it flash, can only end in show.  
Who shall unlade these limbs? Alas! the fire  
Of passion cannot melt such chains as ours;  
We have but heated them in wrath of men  
To harden them in women's tears. What then?  
Less than both hands at once what Freeman gives  
To Freedom? Stand up where the tyrant stands,  
Draw in one breath the strength of a hundred lives,  
Lift the twin justice of your loaded hands,  
And, with that double thunder in the veins,  
Launch on his cold heart the vengeance of your chains!  
They hear! I see them thro' dissolving night,  
Like sudden woods they rise upon the hills,  
The mountain stream with a descending sight,  
The hollow oar of vacant darkness fills,  
From side to side the living landscape warms,  
To arms! Yon bleeding cloud is speared! Day breaks! To arms!  
Ay, tyrant, the day breaks. Look up and fear.  
To arms! A greater day than day is born!  
To arms! A larger light than light is near.  
A blacker night than midnight fumes with morn!  
Arise, arise, my country, from the flood!  
Arise, thou god of day, and dye the east with blood!

THE GREAT STATE BED FROM STOWE.—This sumptuous bed was designed and erected by Signor Borra, in 1737; and, from its having, during one hundred and eight years, formed the resting-place of the many Royal personages, English and Continental, who visited Stowe, including Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, it is considered one of the most interesting and valuable relics from the far famed princely mansion of the Duke of Buckingham, and is now about to be first exhibited in London for private sale at the Picture Gallery of Mr. Walsby, in Waterloo-place.

A whale has been taken alive off Old Haven, Gravesend: it measures sixty feet in length, and is upwards of thirty tons weight.

## THE FARM.

THERE is nothing like striking when the iron is hot; and, just as wheat goes up 12s. a quarter at one jump, a very excellent proposition is made to the agricultural world by Mr. Meehi (who has been quite an "Alderman 'Cute'" in picking his time) to aid in establishing a Benevolent College, to provide a home for, and to soothe the declining years of, reduced agriculturists. Of those for whom this noble charity is designed there are, unfortunately, too many. Some unlucky speculation, or dispute about a covenant with their landlords, has deprived them of their farm, and they have never had the interest or the capital to get another, and hence they have gradually descended to eat the bread of querulous dependence, and to press heavily upon their friends. "Why," as Mr. Meehi well observes, "should agriculturists, when a whole nation is brimful of charity, be in the rear of good works? Why should not we as agriculturists have our college for the reception of those of our poorer and less fortunate brethren? and our school, where the poor orphan can be fed, clothed, and educated?" The absence of such an institution is somewhat remarkable, as even the jockeys and trainers have their Bentineck Fund to fall back upon; and it is proposed in Ireland to have an institution for decayed huntsmen, in memory of the late Marquis of Waterford. Lord Rayleigh at present has extended his aid to Mr. Meehi's project, and so has Mr. Jonas Webb, as well as some of the most eminent agricultural implement firms, and we hope shortly to report progress in so good a cause.

Four deputations of agriculturists came up to Hanover-square this week from Canterbury, Croydon, Guildford, and Reigate to woo its favours for July, 1860; but the council were unanimous for the cathedral town. The Yorkshire show is fixed for Hull, on the 3rd and 4th of August; and the Suffolk Agricultural Association has announced a special £30 prize for the best agricultural sire of any breed. Of course this is very liberal of the town of Ipswich, but it is difficult to conceive that any non-member will think it worth while to pay a guinea entrance, and run the chance of bringing a Clydesdale into the stronghold of the Suffolks, to fight against what seems very like a foregone conclusion.

The Farmer's Magazine steadily progresses with its "Herds of Great Britain;" and those of Messrs. Booth, Marjoribanks, and Wetherell are succeeded in this number by Captain Gunter's and Colonel Townley's. The former is prefaced by a short sketch of the late Mr. Bates, of Kirkleavington, the enthusiastic founder of The Duchess tribe, with three of which, purchased for 1160 guineas, Captain Gunter commenced his present herd. So chary is he of parting with the blood that not over 1000 guineas would tempt him to sell one of The Duchess' cows to remain in England, or to go abroad without a guarantee. The Oxford are also a great tribe here, and Moss Rose, by the Sixth Duke of Oxford, is the heifer who was second both at Northallerton and Dublin. Col. Townley's Herd has an account of the early training of Mr. Joseph Culshaw, the Townley bailiff, who has had the sole management of the herd since the commencement, and of the passage and Australian fortunes of the like celebrated twelve hundred guinea bull Butterfly. Royal Butterfly is generally considered to be quite as good an animal, but they are not likely to part with him, and have, we hear, just refused a 250gs. hire from an Irish breeder. The Colonel has so far quite beaten every rival at the Royal shows, by winning sixteen head prizes in ten years, to say nothing of seconds; and the herd is so prolific, in spite of training for shows, that in one year alone they sold £6200 worth, and had as many left at the end.

## H.M. NEW STEAM-FRIGATE "MERSEY," FORTY GUNS.

THIS noble steam-frigate, about to join the other ships of the Channel squadron, has just completed taking in her shd. and shell at Spithead, and is ready for sea at an hour's notice. She is the first completed of the new class of large frigates building for our Navy; and the results of her trial-trips have given the greatest satisfaction to all concerned in her build and equipment. There was not the slightest appearance of "priming of boilers" or "heated bearings," so common in first trials; and this is all the more extraordinary, as the *Mersey* gives the highest return of indicative horsepower of any ship yet tried out of Portsmouth harbour. Her nominal power is 1000-horse, but on the trial it was worked up to the enormous power of 4000 horses. The average results of speed obtained in the four runs at the measured mile gave 13.290, or better than 13½ knots; pressure of steam, 20; vacuum, 24; revolutions—maximum, 56; mean, 55½; diameter of screw, 20; pitch of ditto, 29; immersion, 6 inches; force of wind, 1.0; direction of wind, N.W.; draught of water forward, 20 feet 8 inches; ditto aft, 22 feet 7 inches; coals on board, 850 tons; consumption of fuel at full speed, about 140 tons every twenty-four hours; thermometer in engine-room, 62.0; ditto, stoke-hole, 100.0; ditto, on deck, 52.0; length of stoke-hole, 63 feet 10 inches; breadth of ditto, 10 feet; number of fires, 32. The tops of the boilers are three feet under the load water-line; and another important feature is that the engines are placed abaft the mainmast, which may in consequence be stepped in the keelson. Three auxiliary or "donkey" engines are fitted on board, two to supply the boilers, and the other as a steam fire-engine: this is fitted with a 4½-inch copper pipe from the ship's side, under the beams of the orlop-deck, fore and aft, with seven 2½-inch pipe branches up through the lower and main decks, each branch with two nozzles to screw on lengths of hose, and four branches on to the upper deck, with the same means of screwing on hose lengths. In the event of a fire breaking out in any part of the ship, it is only to turn on the main cock at the ship's side, set the steam fire-engine to work, and any amount of water can be instantly conveyed to any part of the ship. In the event of fire breaking out in the orlop or lower decks of the ship during action, the engineer and his staff could at once deluge the part with water, and extinguish any fire, without the necessity of ringing the fire-bell and calling the crew away from their guns, or creating the confusion and alarm which would ensue under existing regulations. Should any portion of the pipes be shot away, taponcks are fitted so as to turn the part injured off, and not impair the efficiency of the rest. To make the engine complete for its purpose it is intended for it should have a small boiler fitted for its special service, and not have to draw upon the main boilers, as, in addition to its usefulness as a steam fire-engine, it also, by an ingenious and simple contrivance, hoists all the ashes up from below, pumps out bilge water, and draws water for washing decks. The *Mersey's* armament consists of, on the upper deck, twelve 8-inch pivot guns, 10 feet 6 inches long, throwing a solid shot of 60lb. Main deck, twenty-eight 10-inch guns, 9 feet 4 inches long, throwing hollow shot of 34lb. The total weight of the guns (without carriages) on the upper and main decks is 17½ tons 3 qrs. 2 cwt. A broadside from her would do to an enemy in action 16520lb. She can stow with ease provisions for six months, and is considered more than a match for the largest three-decker afloat.

JUSTICE BADLY LOST IN BOMBAY.—According to a correspondent of the *Register*, the Supreme Court is held in the worst locality in the city. "A learned lawyer" in front of it pines for a better site; "a valiant soldier" is kept up by a dockyard factory adjoining, to such an extent that the fifteen hundred men employed in it have to stop work while the Court is sitting; while the traffic of the adjoining road is arrested by "a little army of peons," who stop noisy vehicles and jangling bullock-trains.

STOCKHOLM IN WINTER.—The life in Stockholm during the first part of the winter is of a particularly dead and lonely character. It is true that at Stockholm there is the prospect of Christmas, and its life of light always casts some rays of rosie dawn upon the darkening days of October, November, and December, at least in those homes where it is the intention to give and receive Christmas presents. How people live in the other houses, where no bright inner light is burning, I cannot conceive. And I can very well understand one of our great men's sallies during a visit to Stockholm at this season:—"People have no other resource but either to sleep or take supper!" which is a resource of a very deplorable kind. Social life, concerts, theatres, all seem either to sleep or to yawn. The capital resembles the hour, which goes to sleep in his lodge, and the inhabitants of the city have hard work not to do the same—hard work to keep themselves properly awake. A hardy life lies upon the northern land. It is lifted off at Christmas. Christmas eve and Christmas morn bring with them light and joy. The life of the spirit, as well as of nature, wakes up. And with the desire of it and the lengthening days come to the capital of Sweden a new life in society, in art, in literature, in movement, and interest of every kind.—*Fredrick Bremer.*







# NORTHERN ITALY—THE SEAT OF WAR.

The ancient kingdom possessed by the Longobardi, or Longobards (whose name is of Celtic origin), extended from the Alpine (Tentonic) tongue, extended from the Apennines and the Po to the Alps, excepting the Ligurian and the Venetian coasts. This was the great and opulent territory large portion of which was acquired by the Longobards the Venetians, constituting nearly the whole of their terra-firma dominions. A few detached possessions were retained by the Duke of Savoy on the west. Mantua, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Reggio, were detached from Lombardy and erected into Imperial or Papal fiefs. The Swiss Cantons, the Grisons, and the Valais, the Vallages of Switzerland, now the Canton Ticino (which still bears the name of the Longobards), resulted from this acquisition. The Republic of Milan became a duchy, and the County of Montferrat in 1258. The Visconti gained a great extent of territory which had belonged to the Duke of Burgundy, and their domains were converted into the "Duchy of Milan" in 1395. Milan, when required by the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, was ceded to them in 1535, and the territory was enlarged to its present bounds. The treaty of Vienna, in 1814, restored the Milanese to the French, who enjoyed by that house before they were arising out of the French Revolution, and also the whole of the Venetian terra-firma, the Venetian islands, and the Venetian coasts. These possessions were erected into a distinct kingdom, and still possess a national character, and the administration of the Italy ruled the kingdom the administration of the whole of the Austrian Empire, and the Emperor of Austria, yet the forms and details

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## AWFUL SHIPWRECK ON THE IRISH COAST. FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The "Terrific Register" would hardly supply the details of a worse catastrophe than that of the wreck of the emigrant-ship *Pomona*, on the Irish coast, at the close of last week. A new ship of fifteen hundred tons, with a freight of more than four hundred passengers, going down within sight of land but two days after it had left port, a heavy sea precluding all aid from the shore, the wreck, nevertheless, being so gradual as to leave the mass of human beings which had sailed in her to some twenty-four hours' contemplation of an inevitable fate—the loss of life so complete that but twenty-three remained out of more than four hundred to tell the tale of misery and death—these are incidents which happily do not often cluster themselves round the fate of individual men. The *Pomona*, a clipper ship, fifteen hundred tons, belonging to New York, sailed from Liverpool for America on Wednesday week, with thirty-six sailors and three hundred and eighty emigrants. For some time all was gaiety and hilarity on board. The crew had provided themselves with a piper and a fiddler, and with their aid dancing was the evening amusement of the passengers. Towards night, as the *Pomona* was making her way down the Irish Channel, the breeze freshened; it blew at length a gale of wind, and the emigrants, with few exceptions, found their way to their berths. In the midst of all this the captain lost his reckoning. The ship went aground on a sandbank, about seven miles off Ballyconigar, on the Irish coast. Then came the terrible revulsion from alternate hilarity and repose. The few who had not left the saloons, and the many who had retired for the night to their berths, were in an instant upon deck. Some half-dressed, some with scarcely anything to cover them, were mingled together in the dark, stormy night, the clouds overhead mantling ominously black, the vessel stranded on her side, whether near or far from land Heaven then only knew, the surge gathering in force as wave by wave advanced, "making a clear breach over her, and sweeping her decks." The terror begot confusion, shrieks uttered by helpless women, despair gravely felt by almost equally helpless men. It was a grim alternative. They might be near enough shore to attract notice, or they might not; but whether living beings on the land heard their guns, and saw their blue rockets, or whether they did not, the sea ran too high for ship or life-boat to put out from shore. They might man their own boats or not, but no boat, it seemed, could live through the storm. But it was the business of living or dying, and for dear life's sake discipline once more revived. The captain got his orders obeyed. The pumps were first manned, but the water in the ship's hull gained fast on all their exertions. There was, however, yet a hope. If the ship could be kept afloat during the night the gale might moderate, and the boats might then take off the crew and emigrants for the nearest shore. The first contingency was realised; indeed, the sandbank seems to have precluded the vessel from sinking while she lay wedged, as it were, into it. But when morning came the gale became a hurricane. That long longing for day through dreary hours of midnight peril on the ocean brought with it not a ray of hope. It seems that some interval elapsed between daybreak and the adoption of the desperate hazard of trusting all to the life-boats in that foaming surf. The attempt was at length made, but the life-boats were stove in and their crews were drowned. After this experiment what more was to be attempted? Escape by means of boats was inevitable death; no help came from shore; not a stray sail appeared on that often crowded sea. A dreary night gave place to a drearier day. Hour after hour went by in baseless hope, yielding to impotent despair. But the ship remained on the bank, and they might perhaps have been thankful for that. At length it grew towards evening, and there seemed every chance that all the human beings that remained would endure another night like the past one. This seemed bad enough; but how far did that expectation fall short of the reality! Suddenly the ship, "which had till then remained firm on the bank, slipped off by the stern into deep water, and commenced rapidly to fill. We read that "the whale-boat was then launched, and a number of the crew rushed into her." The captain, it seems, had yet a hope that the vessel would once more be driven on the bank; he accordingly let go his best bower anchor, and kept forty men still working at the pumps. The whale-boat meanwhile pushed off with all it would contain; several were washed out of her; and, as we have said, only twenty-three reached the shore. The ship itself, however, rapidly settled down, and it is probable that more than 300 remained on the deck, contemplating the futility of all their efforts, and reckoning what remained to them of life by the progress the vessel made in its gradual submerging. Beyond this all is conjecture; the whale-boat had pushed off, and brought no record of the last moment, when "rose from sea to sky the wild farewell." Next day, and the day after, came the sad scene of the bodies of those who had been drowned rolled one by one upon the shore. Much is told of the barbarity of men and women on the coast, some of whom refused to rescue the remains, while others stripped them and made off with their clothes. No doubt these instances were very exceptional, and the coastguard and others appear to have done their best in consigning the bodies to a decent grave. Whether the captain was intoxicated, or incompetent, or how he lost his reckoning in St. George's Channel, does not appear; he, too, was drowned, and the third mate is the chief officer among the survivors; nor does his evidence offer any explanation of the disaster.

**OTHER SHIPWRECKS ON THE IRISH COAST.**—The *Dublin Freeman's* Journal of Saturday says:—"Yesterday morning, when the sea was breaking over the iron-bound coast at Laytown, a fine schooner-rigged vessel drifted helplessly on shore, and on taking the ground she heeled over from the pressure of the seas, which broke over her in deluging showers. The point at which she struck is much dreaded by mariners trading along the northern coast, and is known as Ben Head, rendered remarkable as being the scene of four terrible shipwrecks, all occurring within the last seven years. After the schooner had struck, the crew got the jolly-boat over the bulwarks to leeward, and, availing themselves of the partial shelter which the hull of the vessel afforded, contrived to get away from the wreck, and providentially got ashore in the midst of the furious sea breaking amongst the rocks bounding the coast. A fine clipper French schooner, laden with iron ore, went ashore at the same time off Skerries, when the captain and a boy were washed overboard and drowned. There being little or no chance of the vessel holding long together, one of the sailors jumped into the sea, and struck out for the land, which he reached alive. Two of the crew remained on board the vessel, which threatened every minute to break up and go to pieces. Not a moment was lost in getting the life-boat in readiness for the purpose of rescuing the two poor Frenchmen from their perilous position on the wreck. The life-boat crew succeeded in their humane undertaking, and brought the two poor fellows safely on shore, where every attention was paid to their wants. Yesterday evening large fragments of wreck, borne to the shore at Howth, told the tale of another sad disaster. For a considerable time it was not known to what vessel the broken timber and spars belonged, but all doubt on that score was set at rest by the sternpost, rudder, and after portion of a large ship coming to land. On the latter was painted 'Dusty Miller, of Newcastle.' This vessel is supposed to have been about 240 tons burden, and must have gone on ashore at the north-east side of Ireland's Eye during the fury of the gale on Wednesday night, and broke up immediately. Of the fate of the crew, said to be eleven in number, there is not the remotest doubt. From the fearful sea that was breaking in on the almost upright cliffs of Ireland's Eye at the north-east, after the vessel striking, escape must have been hopeless, and the unfortunate captain and his crew must have perished miserably."

**"SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN."**—In a speech at the Liverpool Amphitheatre a few evenings since Mr. Horsfall, M.P., told the following story:—"When in Staffordshire, a very short time ago, four seamen came to the door—at least, four parties who represented themselves as seamen—and said they were in great distress, having been shipwrecked off Hull. I went to speak to them, as my sympathies are, and I hope they always will be, with seamen ('Hear, and applause'). As soon as I saw them I knew that one was a seaman; but, as we say in Lancashire, I saw with half an eye that the other three were 'hall fellows well met,' picked up on the road. I said, 'I am very sorry to hear of your accident. What vessel were you wrecked in?' They said, 'The *Elizabeth*.' I told the seaman to stand where he was; I told the first of the other three men to go ten or fifteen yards to the right; the second to retire ten or fifteen yards to the left; and the third man to stand off in the front. Well, they could not tell what I was after, and I went quietly up to one and I said, 'I am very sorry to hear of the *Elizabeth* being lost; what was the captain's name?' 'Jones,' was the reply. I went to the next, told him I exceedingly regretted the accident, and asked the name of the captain of the *Elizabeth*. 'Captain Brown, sir.' I went to another, and I said, 'My good friend, I am exceedingly distressed on your account; what was the name of the captain?' 'Captain Smith, sir' (Cheers and laughter). I said, 'Come here, men. You are a pretty set of fellows here to go and sail in the ship *Elizabeth*, and to have three captains. You might well be lost, and deserve it too.' (Laughter and great cheering.)

**EXPERIENCE OF A CONVICT IN AUSTRALIA.**—Many a time have I been yoked like a bullock with twenty or thirty others to drag along timber. About eight hundred died in six months at a place called Toongabie, or Constitution Hill. I knew a man so weak he was thrown into a grave, when he said, "Don't cover me up! I'm not dead; for God's sake don't cover me up!" The overseer answered, "You'll die to-night, and we shall have the trouble to come back again!" That man recovered; his name is James Glasshouse, and he is now alive at Richmond. They used to have a large hole for the dead; once a day men were sent down to collect the corpses of prisoners, and throw them in without any ceremony or service. The native dogs used to come down at night, and howl in packs. The Governor would order the lash at the rate of 500, 600, to 800; and, if the men could have stood it, would have got more. I know of a man hung there for stealing a few biscuits, and another for stealing a duck frock. A man was condemned—no time—"Take him to the tree and hang him." The overseers were allowed to flog the men in the fields.—*Confessions of John Smith.*

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

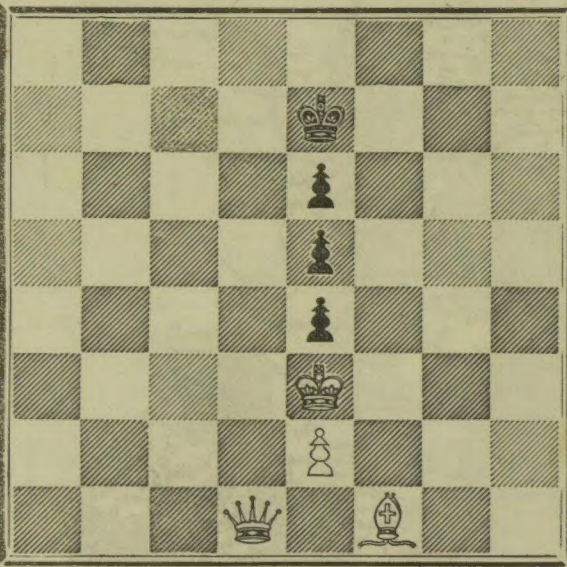
**EMIL.**—The problem "supposed to have been found in an old Italian palace" shall be examined. If we mistake not, it has been published before.  
**P.**—The "Chessplayers' Chronicle" expired some four years ago, a short time after Mr. Staunton resigned the editorship. Mr. Stary, the proprietor of the Philidorian Chess Rooms in Rathbone-place, has recently started a new monthly chess organ bearing the same title as the old one. We know nothing of its conductors; but are glad to observe that, while doing full justice to the merits of Mr. Morphy, they refuse to abuse themselves and English chess by a grovelling, slavish adulation of the new star. The American's performances are now before us; and, setting aside his blindfold exploits, in which he stands unquestionably *facile princeps*, we are compelled to agree with our contemporary that, "if we compare Mr. Morphy's games with those of former masters, it will be found that most of them are his superiors in style and depth."  
**MAURICE, Canada West.**—Duly arrived.  
**C. P. de J., St. Petersburg.**—A communication has just been forwarded.  
**H. de L., Rio Janeiro.**—A letter was dispatched through the channel indicated.  
**A. B. C., DELTA.**—A reprint of the magnificent games between La Bourdonnais and McDonnell would be a timely present to the chess fraternity just now. The recently played matches the public would be glad to see collected also; but these, to be of any value, should be accompanied by honest and able critical annotation, pointing out their real merits and defects without fear or favour, and not with slavering, parasitical laudation of every three-move combination as a stupendous mental feat.  
**I. B. G.**—It affords us real pleasure to hear again from our ancient correspondent. His communication, he may be confident, will receive immediate attention. The length to which the games run this week necessarily postpones the majority of our replies to correspondents.

### PROBLEM No. 794.

#### CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

This remarkable position is the invention of the Rev. HORATIO BOLTON, and has never yet been published.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White, having to play, engages to checkmate with his Pawn in twenty-four moves.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 793.

- |                          |                   |                    |               |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>WHITE.</b>            | <b>BLACK.</b>     | <b>WHITE.</b>      | <b>BLACK.</b> |
| 1. R to K B 3rd          | K to K 4th or (a) | 2. Q to Q 4th (ch) | K takes Q     |
| (a) 1. Q to Q Kt sq (ch) | Kt takes R        | 3. R to K 3rd      | Anything      |
| 2. Q to Q 4th. Mate.     | K to K 4th        | 4. R or B mates    |               |

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Continuation of the Eight Games played by Mr. MORPHY blindfold at the London Chess Club.

#### GAME III.

##### (Scotch Gambit.)

- |                               |                               |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>WHITE</b><br>(Mr. Morphy). | <b>BLACK</b><br>(Mr. Medley). | <b>WHITE</b><br>(Mr. Morphy). | <b>BLACK</b><br>(Mr. Medley). |
| 1. P to K 4th                 | P to K 4th                    | 15. Kt takes P                | Castles on Q side             |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd              | Kt to Q B 3rd                 | 16. Kt takes P                | Q to K sq                     |
| 3. P to Q 4th                 | P takes P                     | 17. Q to Q B 4th              | P to Q 7th                    |
| 4. B to Q B 4th               | B to Q B 4th                  | 18. Q R to Q sq               | Q to K R 4th                  |
| 5. Castles                    | P to Q 3rd                    | 19. Kt to K B 3rd             | Q to K B 5th                  |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd               | P to Q 6th                    | 20. Kt takes Q P              | Kt to K R 4th                 |
| 7. P to Q Kt 4th              | B to Q Kt 3rd                 | 21. P to K 5th                | Kt to K B 5th                 |
| 8. P to Q Kt 4th              | P to Q R 4th                  | 22. P to K Kt 3rd             | R takes Kt (a)                |
| 9. P to Q Kt 5th              | Q Kt to K 4th                 | 23. Q takes Kt                | Q takes Q                     |
| 10. Kt takes Kt               | P takes Kt                    | 24. P takes Q                 | B takes P (ch)                |
| 11. Kt to Q 2nd               | Kt to K B 3rd                 | 25. K to Kt 2nd               | R takes R                     |
| 12. Q to Q Kt 3rd             | B to K 3rd                    | 26. R takes R                 | B to K R 5th                  |
| 13. B takes B                 | P takes B                     | 27. K to R 3rd                | B to Q sq                     |
| 14. B to Q R 3rd              | Q to Q 2nd                    |                               |                               |

And the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

- (a) Instead of so playing he should have moved P to K Kt 4th, and he must have won easily; he might even have taken the K B P, ex gr. —
- |                      |                |                         |                   |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 22. K to R sq (best) | B takes P (ch) | 25. R takes R           | Q to K B 6th (ch) |
| 23. K to R Kt sq     | B takes K Kt P | 26. K to K Kt 2nd       | B to K 8th        |
| 24. K to R Kt sq     | R takes Kt     | And Black ought to win. |                   |

#### GAME IV.

##### (Evans's Gambit.)

- |                               |                                  |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>WHITE</b><br>(Mr. Morphy). | <b>BLACK</b><br>(Mr. Greenaway). | <b>WHITE</b><br>(Mr. Morphy). | <b>BLACK</b><br>(Mr. Greenaway). |
| 1. P to K 4th                 | P to K 4th                       | 15. R takes Q Kt              | P takes R                        |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd              | Kt to Q B 3rd                    | 16. Q to K 2nd                | B to Kt 2nd                      |
| 3. B to Q B 4th               | B to Q B 4th                     | 17. Q Kt to Q 2nd             | Kt takes Kt                      |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th              | B takes Kt P                     | 18. Q takes Kt                | P to K R 3rd                     |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd               | B to Q R 4th                     | 19. Q R to K sq               | B to Q B sq                      |
| 6. P to Q 4th                 | P takes P                        | 20. Q to Q B 3rd              | R to Q Kt sq                     |
| 7. Castles                    | Kt to K B 3rd                    | 21. Q takes P (ch)            | Q to Q 2nd                       |
| 8. B to Q R 3rd               | P to Q 3rd                       | 22. Q to B 2nd (ch)           | Q to K 3rd                       |
| 9. P to K 5th                 | P to Q 4th                       | 23. Kt to K R 4th             | P to K Kt 3rd                    |
| 10. B to Q Kt 5th             | Kt to K 5th                      | 24. Q to Q B 3rd              | K to Q sq                        |
| 11. P takes P                 | B to Q 2nd                       | 25. R to Q B sq               | R to K sq                        |
| 12. Q to Q Kt 3rd             | P to Q R 3rd (a)                 | 26. K Kt to B 3rd             | B to Q Kt 2nd                    |
| 13. B to Q 3rd                | Q B to B sq                      | 27. P to K R 3rd              | Q R to Q B sq                    |
| 14. K R to Q B sq             | K B to Q Kt 3rd                  | 28. Q to Q 2nd                | K R to K R sq                    |

Drawn game.

- (a) Black has an arduous task to defend himself in this position, but he acquits himself very creditably.  
(b) Mr. Morphy might have won without difficulty by P to K 6th; for suppose—  
21. P to K 6th  
22. R takes B (ch)  
23. P takes R  
24. Kt to K 5th (ch)  
25. Kt takes Q  
26. K to K 5th (ch)  
27. Kt takes Q  
28. K to K 5th (ch)  
29. Kt takes Q  
30. K to K 5th (ch)  
31. Kt takes Q  
32. K to K 5th (ch)  
33. Kt takes Q  
34. K to K 5th (ch)  
35. Kt takes Q  
36. K to K 5th (ch)  
37. Kt takes Q  
38. K to K 5th (ch)  
39. Kt takes Q  
40. K to K 5th (ch)  
41. Kt takes Q  
42. K to K 5th (ch)  
43. Kt takes Q  
44. K to K 5th (ch)  
45. Kt takes Q  
46. K to K 5th (ch)  
47. Kt takes Q  
48. K to K 5th (ch)  
49. Kt takes Q  
50. K to K 5th (ch)  
51. Kt takes Q  
52. K to K 5th (ch)  
53. Kt takes Q  
54. K to K 5th (ch)  
55. Kt takes Q  
56. K to K 5th (ch)  
57. Kt takes Q  
58. K to K 5th (ch)  
59. Kt takes Q  
60. K to K 5th (ch)  
61. Kt takes Q  
62. K to K 5th (ch)  
63. Kt takes Q  
64. K to K 5th (ch)  
65. Kt takes Q  
66. K to K 5th (ch)  
67. Kt takes Q  
68. K to K 5th (ch)  
69. Kt takes Q  
70. K to K 5th (ch)  
71. Kt takes Q  
72. K to K 5th (ch)  
73. Kt takes Q  
74. K to K 5th (ch)  
75. Kt takes Q  
76. K to K 5th (ch)  
77. Kt takes Q  
78. K to K 5th (ch)  
79. Kt takes Q  
80. K to K 5th (ch)  
81. Kt takes Q  
82. K to K 5th (ch)  
83. Kt takes Q  
84. K to K 5th (ch)  
85. Kt takes Q  
86. K to K 5th (ch)  
87. Kt takes Q  
88. K to K 5th (ch)  
89. Kt takes Q  
90. K to K 5th (ch)  
91. Kt takes Q  
92. K to K 5th (ch)  
93. Kt takes Q  
94. K to K 5th (ch)  
95. Kt takes Q  
96. K to K 5th (ch)  
97. Kt takes Q  
98. K to K 5th (ch)  
99. Kt takes Q  
100. K to K 5th (ch)

#### GAME V.

##### Two Knights' Game.

- |                               |                              |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>WHITE</b><br>(Mr. Morphy). | <b>BLACK</b><br>(Mr. Maude). | <b>WHITE</b><br>(Mr. Morphy). | <b>BLACK</b><br>(Mr. Maude). |
| 1. P to K 4th                 | P to K 4th                   | 18. Q to Q 3rd                | B to K Kt 5th                |
| 2. P to K B 4th               | Kt to K B 3rd                | 19. Kt to Q 2nd               | Btks K R P (ch)              |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd              | Kt to Q B 3rd                | 20. K to R sq                 | B to K B 5th                 |
| 4. Kt to Kt 5th               | P to Q 4th                   | 21. P to K Kt 3rd             | B takes B                    |
| 5. P takes P                  | Kt to Q R 4th                | 22. Q takes B                 | K to Q 2nd                   |
| 6. P to Q 3rd                 | P to K 5th                   | 23. P to K B 4th              | P to Q Kt 3rd                |
| 7. Q to K 2nd                 | Kt to K 2nd                  | 24. P to K 5th                | P to K B 4th                 |
| 8. Kt takes K P               | Kt takes Kt                  | 25. Kt to K B 3rd             | B takes Kt (ch)              |
| 9. P takes Kt                 | Kt to Kt 5th (ch)            | 26. Q takes B                 | Q to K R 4th                 |
| 10. Kt to Q 2nd               | Kt takes B                   | 27. Q R to Q sq               | Q to Q sq                    |
| 11. Q takes Kt                | Q to Q Kt 3rd                | 28. P to Q 6th                | R to Q Kt sq                 |
| 12. Castles                   | B to Q 2nd                   | 29. K R to K sq               | K R to R 3rd                 |
| 13. P to Q R 4th              | P to Q B 3rd                 | 30. P to K 6th (ch)           | R takes P                    |
| 14. Kt to K B 3rd             | B to Q 3rd                   | 31. R takes R                 | K takes R                    |
| 15. B to K 3rd                | Q to B 2nd                   | 32. Q to Q 5th (ch)           | K to B 3rd                   |
| 16. Q to K 4th                | P to K B 3rd                 | 33. R to K sq                 | P to K Kt 3rd                |
| 17. P to Q B 4th              | P to Q B 4th                 | 34. R to K 7th, and wins.     |                              |

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

#### No. 1105.—By "Stella."

- White:** K at Q B 3rd, R at K B sq, B at Q R 3rd, Kt at Q 3rd.  
**Black:** K at K 5th, P at K 4th.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.  
**No. 1106.—By R. A. P., St. John's, Cambridge.**  
**White:** K at K B 3rd, Rs at Q 5th and Q R 6th, B at K 4th, Ps at Q B 2nd and 4th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 5th.  
**Black:** K at Q Kt 2nd, Q at Q Kt 7th, Rs at K R 2nd and K Kt 2nd, B at K Kt 6th, Kts at K Kt sq and Q Kt 8th, Ps at K 3rd and Q B 4th.  
White to play, and mate in two moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince of Wales has given £100 towards the expenses of supporting the English church at Rome.

On Easter Monday a letter was received by post at the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, containing £500 in aid of that charity.

The Congregation of the Index at Rome has prohibited M. Michelet's work entitled "L'Amour."

A Government contract for 50,000 lb. weight of tea has been taken by Strachan and Co., of Cornhill.

The Athens journals state that the Grand Duke Constantine will proceed with King Otho on a visit to Jerusalem.

The Exchequer Court came to a complete standstill for two hours on Thursday week owing to the absence of counsel at the elections.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 930,926 lb., an increase of 239,753 lb. compared with the previous statement.

An Austrian post-office having been established at Jerusalem, letters addressed to that place may in future be forwarded via Belgium, either unpaid or paid, to their destination, at the option of the senders.

We see from the *Lucknow Herald* that Lucknow can already boast of a public library and reading-room, and a coffee club, where "the newspapers of the day are received and tea and coffee supplied."

During last week the visitors at the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—Morning, 10,762; evening, 9258; total, 20,020. From the opening of the museum there have been 888,975 visitors.

The wholesale booksellers of the metropolis have resolved to close their respective establishments during the summer season on Saturday at two o'clock.

It is supposed that the Government bounty offered to seamen will lead to an increase of between 20s. and 30s. per month in the rate of wages in the merchant service.

The *Moniteur* of Monday prints the speech delivered by Lord Palmerston on the occasion of his return for Tiverton, in the largest type, and on the front page.

The iron crown of Charlemagne was carried off on the night of the 22nd and 23rd of April from Monza to Mantua, escorted by a troop of hussars.

More than five hundred applications from French clergymen have reached the War Office for army chaplaincies, and on board the fleet. The Armée des Alpes is now called Armée d'Italie.

It is intended to have an exhibition of the works of modern artists and other objects connected with art, during the summer, in the picture-gallery of the Salford Museum.

An official note has been communicated to the French provincial journals stating that the price of exoneration for conscripts of the contingent of 1888 remains fixed at 2000fr.

Sir Henry Meredith, Bart., one of the paid Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, died on Monday night, at his residence in Rutland-square, Dublin.

The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. William David, Earl of Mansfield, K.T., to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Duke of Vallombrosa has just presented his rich museum of antiquities—collected by himself in Egypt, Syria, India, and China—to the Museum of Turin.

The Grand Duchess Olga of Russia (née Princess of Baden), wife of the Grand Duke Michael, gave birth to a son at St. Petersburg in the afternoon of the 26th ult.

The ferry over the Ticino at the point called Abbiate Grasso, where the central division of the invaders crossed, is a spot memorable for the death, at the river's bank there, in 1524, of that pink of Gallic chivalry, Bayard.

The Wakefield magistrates dismissed a complaint made last week by a linen draper's assistant against his employer for non-payment of wages, on the ground that the complainant did not come within the legal term "labourer," and so they had no jurisdiction to settle the dispute.

The Secretary of the Wesleyan Missions has received a packet by post containing a good gold watch and gold chain, with the following note:—"An offering to the Wesleyan Missions from a member of the society who could not consistently wear it."

Moreton-in-Marsh parish church, which has lately been enlarged at a cost of £1200, is to be further improved by the addition of a new tower and spire, Lord Redesdale, the lord of the manor, having given £250 towards the object.

Among the passengers to England by the last Cape mail-steamers is the Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, who comes home for the purpose of making an appeal for aid in carrying out the mission work of his diocese.

A notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General that the postal communication between Turin and Milan being interrupted, all letters, &c., addressed to Lombardy or to Venice will, for the present, be forwarded in the mails for Prussia, via Belgium.

A full-dress ball is to be given on the 18th of May, at the St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College. The list of stewards contains the names of upwards of forty gentlemen distinguished in connection with the drama and the fine arts.

A Lyons journal states that the Princess of Montenegro has received from the Empress of the French a magnificent cradle surmounted by a golden crown for the Princess to whom she has just given birth, and of whom her Majesty is godmother.

The editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung für Wissenschaft*, a Viennese scientific journal, announces that Alexander von Humboldt has written a series of papers for that journal, and that the third number of this periodical will be ornamented with his name.

A postscript to a private letter, dated Genoa, the 30th of April, addressed to Messrs. Clarkson and Co., Fenchurch-street, states that the Austrian vessels at Genoa had been just sequestered by the Sardinians.

The effects of the war in Italy are already being felt in the metropolis. In Mark-lane wheat has risen 10s. to 12s. a quarter within the space of a week; while the price of the quarter loaf, which previous to the Austrian ultimatum to Sardinia was on the decline, has advanced 2d.

The Belfast and Whitehaven steamer, in her passage across from Belfast, on Friday week, encountered a most tremendous sea. One sea broke on board of her, carrying away four of the passengers, the whole of whom were lost. The captain is highly praised for his conduct.

The *South African Commercial Advertiser* says:—"The grand idea of connecting Calcutta with London by an electric wire is about to be realised, a portion of the cable, 900 miles in length, having already reached Table Bay. In a few months the capitals of India and England will be only a few hours apart, in point of time."

The *Macclesfield Courier* states that during the late gale several rooks' nests were blown out of the trees near Beech-bridge, and came with such violence to the ground that the occupants were killed. It may be supposed that the parent birds were unwilling to leave their young unprotected, for both old and young were found dead.

A man named William Sarjeant has been committed for trial on the charge of picking a pocket by the "inquiry trick;" Sir J. Musgrove, the sitting magistrate, declining to punish summarily, and observing that the Judges had determined to visit all offences of this class with penal servitude.

The beautiful little church of Welsh Bicknor, on the banks the Wye, in the county of Hereford, was reopened for Divine service the Thursday in Holy Week. The work has been carried out at the joint expense of the Rev. J. Burdon, Rector of the parish, and Stephen Allaway, Esq., of Court Field.



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## MDLLE. LOTTI.

MADemoiselle LOTTI DE LA SANTA, the new prima donna at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, achieved another triumph on Tuesday week in the part of *Ninetta*, in "La Gazza Ladra." The personation of this interesting heroine of humble life was full of truth and reality, and the sorrows of the poor barmaid, as painted by her, were more affecting than the deepest tragedy. She had a most flattering reception, which was entirely deserved. The first performance of Verdi's "Rigoletto" on Tuesday last attracted a full house. Notwithstanding that certain sad reflections associated themselves with the occasion which made Mdle. Lotti's first appearance as *Gilda* an undertaking trying beyond comparison, that lady achieved an honest and decided triumph. The beautiful quality of her voice was developed more fully than in "Il Trovatore" or "La Gazza Ladra;" and we can afford her no higher praise than to say that, in a great many respects, she reminded us forcibly of Madame Bosio during the first season that she sang here.

Mdle. Lotti was born in Mantua, in December, 1833. While quite a girl her singing in private parties revealed one of the sweetest voices ever heard; and as her musical instruction progressed, and it became evident that her voice could be turned to good account if thoroughly cultivated, her friends obtained the assistance of Mazrucato, a master of great reputation in Northern Italy. Under this gentleman, and subsequently under the still more famous Romani, Mdle. Lotti completed her musical education.

The first appearance of Mdle. Lotti upon the stage was at Constantinople, in 1852, in her nineteenth year, the opera chosen for her debut being "Roberto il Diavolo." She was so favourably received that her services were retained for the season, and the choice of parts reserved for her. Mdle. Lotti's next engagement was at the Scala, Milan; and subsequently she visited Florence and Vienna. At the opening of the new theatre in Rimini she appeared in the opera "Aroldo," written for her by Signor Verdi, and her success in this her first original part was very great. For 1854, and the three following seasons, she was engaged at the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg. Here she sang in company with Mongini, Tamberlik, and other operatic stars—sharing the female characters with the late Mdme. Bosio: the latter undertaking the soprano music of "Il Barbiere," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," and "La Traviata;" whilst Mdle. Lotti appeared in "Gli Ugonotti," "Macbeth," and "Don Giovanni." Mdle. Lotti's reputation having at length reached England, Mr. Gye engaged her for the Covent Garden Opera House, her appearances at which have been duly noticed in these pages.

## JUNGLAR, THE FIGHTING TIGER OF THE LATE KING OF OUDE.

THIS animal has just been brought to this country by the ship *Nile*, Captain Strange, from India, and is now in the possession of Mr. Barnard Isaacson, the naturalist, of Norfolk-street, Strand. He was bred in the Royal menagerie at Lucknow, and is of extraordinary size and strength, with head erect measuring five feet two inches in height. He is also peculiarly and beautifully marked, the stripes on his sides being more in number than is usual, and many of them being double. On his forehead



MDLLE. LOTTI, PRIMA DONNA AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATALL.

the markings resemble stags' horns, giving a strange expression to his countenance. He carries the scars of wounds received in many a hard-fought battle. In his last engagement before the King and his Court he killed his opponent in ten minutes. Junglar is easily roused to action, and is as readily quieted. A short time ago a horse passed his den: he was on his legs in a second; his eyes glared; his form dilated; and with a roar he made a dash at his prison bars. In another minute he was fondling and playing with his keeper, answering to his name of Junglar by low and not unmusical growls. He consumes daily twenty-five pounds of flesh, and is in very high condition. He is thought by Mr. Isaacson to be a different variety of tiger from those usually imported into this country, and is decidedly an extraordinary animal.

## DEPARTURE OF FRENCH TROOPS FOR SARDINIA.

ZOUAVES QUITTING VERSAILLES BY TORCHLIGHT.

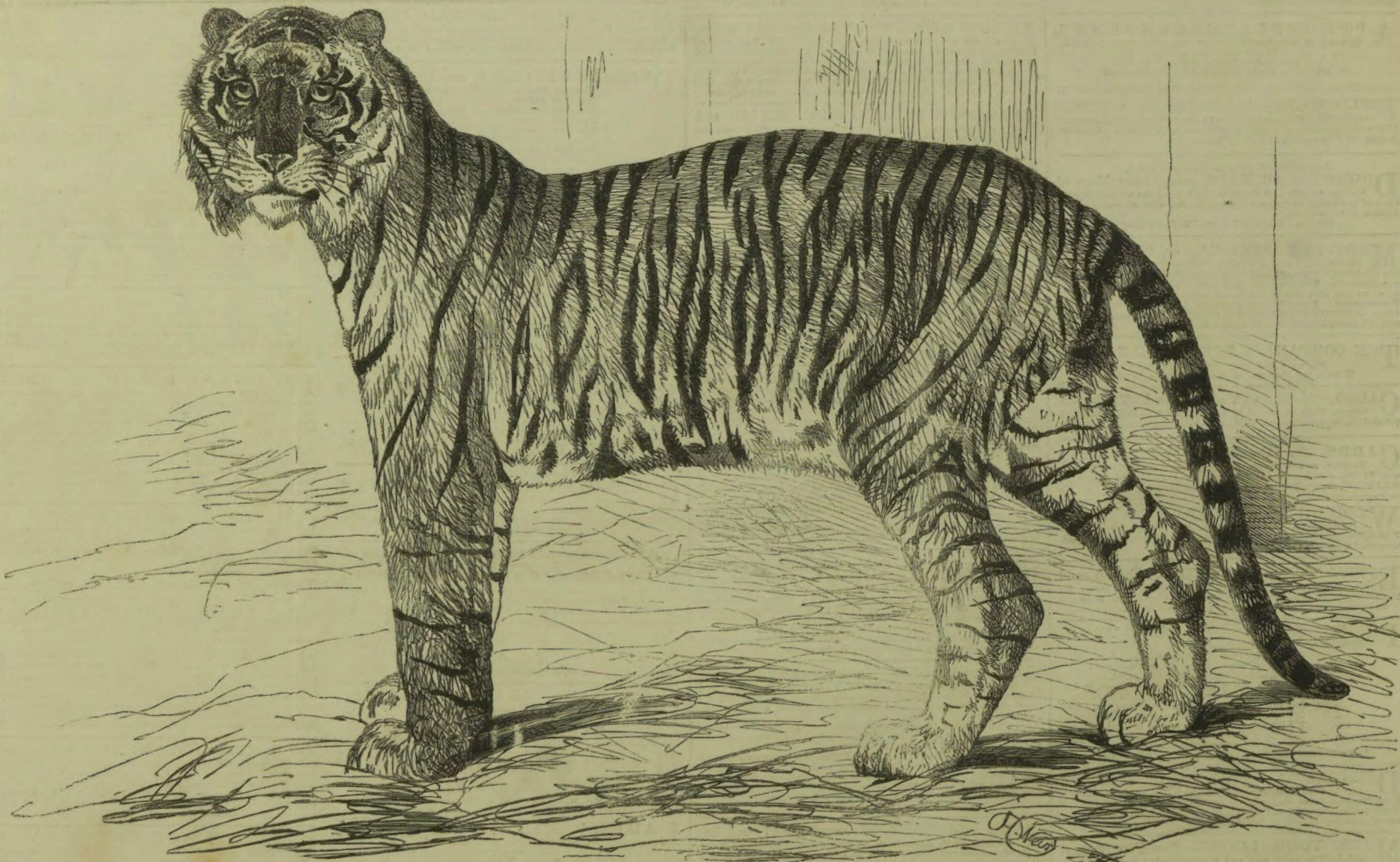
THE Zouaves who have been some time in garrison at Versailles left that town for Paris in the night of Easter Monday and Tuesday. Their passage was lighted by means of torches carried in the ranks, which produced a very striking and picturesque effect. In spite of the early hour, a great number of the inhabitants left their beds to accompany the regiment to the outskirts of the town; and our Engraving represents them passing through the Barrière of Versailles. At the moment of separation loud cries of "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive la France!" "Vive le Piémont!" were uttered on all sides. On passing through the different villages which separate Versailles from Paris the same welcome awaited them, as a proof, if proof were wanting, that the Zouaves were leaving their quarters in the possession of the entire sympathies of the population.

DEPARTURE OF A FRENCH REGIMENT OF THE LINE FROM THE PRINCE EUGENE BARRACKS.

EVER since the commencement of the year the military portion of the French nation has been in an agitated state, and in course of what may almost be termed war preparation. The news of the Austrian ultimatum was necessarily the signal for the departure of the troops from the capital, and many of the barracks in Paris are already almost unoccupied. To fill up vacancies all the young men who had been sent to their homes before the termination of their legal period of service are being called out, however short may be the time which they still owe to their country; and the streets of the city are dotted in all directions with small bodies of men of all branches of the military service, many of them wearing the Queen of England's medal on their breasts, hastening to their indicated quarters.

Our Engraving represents one of the regiments of the line leaving the Prince Eugène Barracks, on the grand Boulevard, near the Château d'Eau, on the afternoon of the 22nd of April, the soldiers being greeted by the vivats of the crowd and the affectionate adieus of their relatives and friends.

During several days the barracks were surrounded by numerous groups of persons awaiting the departure of the troops, who all appear to be in first-rate condition as regards health and spirits. Each regiment was accompanied to the railway by the most enthusiastic demonstrations and often-renewed cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Italie!"



JUNGLAR, THE FIGHTING TIGER OF THE LATE KING OF OUDE.